In Cycles, Motor Cycles and Accessories before you place your orders elsewhere consult
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
dealers in quality goods at right prices.
Bombay, Poona, Bangalore & Madras.

The Bombay Chronicle

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CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
Gives you value for money.
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VOL. III. NO. 162 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 12, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SUNDAY. July 18th	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
25th "	Caledonia	8000		
1st August	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
8th "	Khiva	9000		
15th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
22nd "	Kashmir	9000		
29th "	Salsette	6000	Persia	8000
5th Sept.	Mooltan	10000		
12th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
19th "	Kaisar-I-Hind	11500		
26th "	Maloja	12500		
3rd Oct.	Egypt	8000		
10th "	Salsette	6000	Arabia	8000
17th "	Karmala	9000		
24th "	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
31st "	Caledonia	8000		

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

For Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	6126	5th July	17th July
Kirin Maru	T. Sasaki	5345	14th July	26th July
Fye Maru	K. Okamoto	6320	27th July	8th August

For Freight apply to:—

B. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

26, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1908.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Don't give way before your task, gather renewed energy and vitality from Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Build up the broken down tissues and nourish the tired nerves. B-6

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about	Leave Bombay about
City of Norwich	B	6382	27th July	
* Anatolia	B	3847	31st July	

* This steamer is not fitted with wireless telegraphy.

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd. class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	833	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	720
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment, without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Darien (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Mukden	Tiehling
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,0

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan (Sumatra)	Manila
Calcutta	Singapore	Cebu
Madras	Malacca	Hoilo
Rangoon	Kwala-Lumpur	Hong Kong
Colombo	(F.M.S.)	Canton
Karachi	Klang (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Bangkok	Tientsin
Penang	Batavia	Tsingtau
Puket	Sourabaya	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
		Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Post Box No. 82. Agent.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "LINGA," 2,185 tons, sailing on arrival of the English Mail steamer on Saturday, the 17th July, connecting at Karachi (passengers only) with the *s. s.* "CHAKLA" for Muscat, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "VITA," 4,691 tons, on Friday 16th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PUNDUA," 3,305 tons, sailing about 15th/16th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR CALCUTTA.

S. S. "FAZILKA," 4,152 tons, sailing about 14th July via Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo and Madras.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

12th July, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Olympia"	5124	Alex Andrew	about 24th July 15.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines,

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid Up	Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

Feel like giving up, worried, despondent, can't eat. Try Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract, increase your appetite, restore your health, restore the lost energy and be yourself. B. 5

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the said Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 181

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203 *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?

The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.

So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.

It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.

WALTHAM WATCHES

sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.

The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:

WALTHAM POCKET WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movemnet fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.

Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45.

WALTHAM WRIST WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lugs and one piece strap.

Silver Rs. 47-8.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.

JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkong
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£937,500
Paid up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan) Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

HUPMOBILE—A Car which is staunch, silent and powerful. Rs. 4,750 net with self-starter and complete equipment. Arrange for a trial.
Agents.—
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
Elphinstone Circle and
631—5. Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

TO RESIDENTS on Cuffe Parade or vicinity. Breakfasts, Luncheons, and Dinners supplied at moderate rates. Excellent cuisine. For terms and other particulars apply to Box No. 523 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 170

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 892

D. C. BUTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 1056

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD. Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—(Confidential)—A well-known AMERICAN DENTIST in Bombay undertakes to do any kind of dental work on *monthly payment* at moderate charges.
High class work guaranteed. No increase in price. Please apply: DENTIST, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 951

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. 535

WE, are Important Stockists of MICHELIN TYRES. And are Sole Agents in Bombay for MICHELIN MOTOR CYCLES AND CYCLE TYRES, Made in one Quality only THE BEST.
THE AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.,
New Queen's Road,
Bombay.
Telephone:—No. 2180.
Telegrams:—"Aeroplane" Bombay. 10

WANTED.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as a MOTOR CAR DRIVER by a competent Pathan. Good references. Apply "PATHAN" care of this paper. 300

WANTED EMPLOYMENT in a commercial house by a young Englishman, well up in accounts and correspondence. Willing to start on living salary, provided prospects good. Apply to "S. E. C." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 300

APPOINTMENT VACANT—APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Municipal Engineer to the Municipal Board of Cawnpore in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, India.
The pay of the appointment is progressive, viz. Rs. 800 to 1,000 per mensom, an increment of Rs. 50 per annum being given after every year of approved service upto the maximum pay of 1,000 per mensem, but the first increment will be conditional on the passing of a colloquial test in the language of the Province, viz. Urdu. The agreement will be terminable by six months' notice on either side. 9 3/8 per cent. will be deducted each month from the salary and paid into the Municipal Provident Fund: and the Municipality will make a contribution equal to one-half of the amount of the deduction made from the salary to the deposit secount of the applicant.
Applicant must be between 28 and 40 years of age, must have practised as a Borough Surveyor or Municipal Engineer for 5 years and must hold a recognised diploma in Civil Engineering. Preference will be given to candidates who also possess knowledge and experience of Mechanical Engineering, Water Works and maintenance of macadamized roads. The salary will commence from the date of the successful applicant's joining at Cawnpore.
Applications, which should be accompanied by a full statement of qualifications, copies of certificates, a medical certificate of sound health and references to three persons who may be addressed as to character, should be addressed not later than 31st July 1915 to—
THE CHAIRMAN,
Municipal Board,
819 Cawnpore.

WANTED.

WANTED—Patients suffering from Leucoderma (white Leprosy). Treatment on contract. Apply to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED CHIEF ENGINEER for ocean-going steamer. Apply with certificates to Box No. 441. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1201

WANTED two MAHOMEDAN COOKS for a Hotel in Northern India, Apply to No. 757 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED an experienced DOCTOR L. M. & S., or M. A. for up-country. Apply to KESHAVJI DAMJI Vedgadi near Jackaria Masjid, Bombay between 12-30 and 2 p.m. 1221

SITUATION wanted by an energetic Parsi aged 30—Cashier, Typist, or General Clerk. 6 years' practical experience; excellent testimonials. To Box. No. 443 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1219

WANTED.—In good locality, furnished or unfurnished House or large Flat, 5 or 6 bed-rooms, etc., on short or long lease. Apply to Box No. 511, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 301

WANTED a Science and Mathematics Teacher for a local High School. Apply stating qualifications and terms to Box No. 439 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1188

WANTED for a local High School a TEACHER capable of teaching Gujarati to the highest classes. Apply to Box No. 440 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1188

WANTED—2 DRIVERS with 3rd class certificates to work steam rollers during the monsoon.
Apply with copies of certificates if any to ASSISTANT-ENGINEER, Belgaum. 1192

WANTED—A secondhand (in working order) ballast stone breaking machine. Apply with particulars of maker, condition, outturn, H. P. required and condition of delivery, to Box No. 438, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1182

WANTED.—By middle-aged European (FRENCH) situation as Hotel or Club Manager or Steward, 25 years' unique experience, 1st class Caterer. Excellent testimonials. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 300

LOCO FOREMAN a young man, European or Anglo-Indian, must be a fitter with metre gauge Running-shed experience preferred, to take charge of a small shed. Pay Rs. 150-250 with allowance and free quarters. Applications must be accompanied with copies of certificates.—LOCO & CARR. SUPDT., J. B. Ry., Jodhpur. 321

WANTED ambitious youths to undergo EXPERT PERSONAL TUITION in "SLOAN-DUPLOYAN" Shorthand, "TOUCH" Type-writing, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Correspondence, Book-keeping, etc. Fees suit all pockets. Proficiency Guaranteed and Situations Secured. Educated "helpless" Orphans Admitted Free.
CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,
46, Kalbadevi Road Bombay. 200

WANTED by the Poona City Municipality SANITARY INSPECTORS holding certificates of Sanitary Surveyor's Class of Bombay on salary of Rs. 50 plus Rs.10. alowance per mensem.
The applicants should send in their applications stating their age and with copies of testimonials, if any, so as to reach the undersigned before 15th July 1915.
K. P. PARANJPYE.
1138 Chief Officer, P. C. M.
Poona City Municipal Office,
29th June, 1915.

WANTED—A Qualified European Medical man for the post of Doctor to the Chumparan Medical Fund, for the period up to the 30th April 1916. Salary Rs. 650 per month, free house, and use of a motor car with allowance for its upkeep.
If satisfaction is given an agreement would probably be entered into for a period of 3 years.
Apply with testimonials to—
HONORARY SECRETARY,
Chumparan Medical Fund,
Muckwah P. O.,
320 Chumparan, Behar.

WANTED—A CHIEF OFFICER and ENGINEER for the Shikarpur (Sind) Municipality Pay Rs. 400-50-500 Horse allowance Rs. 25 Rs. 2,000 Security required.
Engineering qualifications indispensable and a Graduate preferred. Applications stating age and experience obtained with certificates of degrees and testimonials will be received by the Vice President upto 1st August 1915.
The appointment will be subject to the approval of the Commissioner in Sind.
(Sd.) H. MONTGOMERY,
President,
Shikarpur Municipality.
1162

GAYA JAIL PRESS— Wanted immediately a senior English Reader capable of passing work for Press. The post is on the Permanent Establishment, and the pay Rs. 80 per mensem. The selected candidates will be required to work jail hours under jail conditions, and will be on 6 months' probation Preference will be given to the natives of the Province of Bihar and Orissa, or those domiciled therein, if otherwise suitable. Applications enclosing copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) and with particulars as to age, nationality etc., will be received by the undersigned up to 21st July 1915.
A. F. STEVENS,
Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Gaya Jail Press, Gaya.
312

WANTED.

WANTED—GRADUATE in Science for Navsari High School. Apply SCHOOL SECRETARY, Navsari Chambers, Fort 1223

WANTED Loan of Rs. 5,000 at 9 per cent for 1 year by a well established Local Firm. Apply Box No. 444 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1226

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 5, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 997

FOR SALE.—Going cheap a double aluminium bedstead mounted with solid brass with spring and cotton Mattress. Can be seen. Apply to Box No. 522, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 170

TO BE LET.

TO LET Rooms suitable for DOCTORS, Barristers, or for Office use, First Floor, 121, Esplanade Road. 1220

TO LET—A Drawing-room, Dining-room, large bed room, dressing room, bath room and W. C. Electric Light and fans. Excellently furnished Rent Rs. 185. per month. Apply to Box No. 521, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 400

TO LET—Excellent suite of rooms consisting of bed room, dressing room, bathroom, W. C., private entrance. Furnished or unfurnished—with or without board. Apply to Box No. 521, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 20

NOTICES.

CENTRAL HINDU COLLEGE.

VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited for:—
1. A professorship of English. Salary Rs. 300 or more to Rs. 500 per mensem according to qualifications.
2. A professorship of Sanskrit. Salary Rs. 100 or more to Rs. 200 per mensem according to qualifications. In each case the gentleman applying should be able to teach his subject up to the M.A., Standard. The Professor of Sanskrit should also possess a fair knowledge of English. A knowledge of Epigraphy and Paleography will be regarded as an additional qualification. Each appointment will be made on probation for one year. The College maintains a Provident Fund to which the members of the Staff contribute 6¼ per cent. of the salary and the College a moiety of it. The Committee are prepared to consider proposals for higher salaries in case of gentlemen possessing special qualifications and experience.
Applications should reach the President of the Central Hindu College Committee at 9, Elgin Road, Allahabad, before the 1st of August 1915. Gentlemen applying are requested to state their age, academical degrees, previous educational experience and other qualifications and the minimum salary they are prepared to accept and to send copies of testimonials and names of persons to whom references might be made. 1164

THE SCOTS COMPANY.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

A SCOTTISH COMPANY is being formed in connection with the Bombay Volunteer Rifles. It is open to all persons who are Scots by birth, descent or education, between the ages of 18 and 45, and all possessing this qualification are earnestly requested to enrol themselves. The Company will wear the Highland dress. Full details may be obtained from any of the following:—
P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Buildings.
NIGEL F. PATON,
Graham's Buildings.
A. M. REITH,
Kings Building.
1204

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Bank will be closed from MONDAY, the 19th July, to SATURDAY, the 31st July, 1915, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.
Bombay, 9th July, 1915.
N. B.—Warrants for the ad-interim dividend for the half-year ending 30th June, 1915 will be posted to the shareholders to their registered address on and after the 2nd August, 1915. Intimation of the change of address should be given to the Bank immediately. 1222

QUEENSLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Head Office: Sydney, Australia.

Fire, Marine and All Classes of Accident Insurance (Including Motor Cars).

WE have been appointed Chief Agents of the above Company and are prepared to issue Policies at current rates.
BRUEL & CO.
1225 Home, Street, Bombay.

BOGIE RAIL AND TIMBER TRUCKS FOR THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

THE TENDERS for the construction of 10 Bogie Rail and Timber trucks invited in advertisement dated Simla, the 23rd June, 1915, will be opened at Noon on SATURDAY, the 24th July, 1915 and not on 10th July, as previously intimated.
P. C. YOUNG,
Offg. Secretary, Railway Board.
Simla, 8th July, 1915.
1227

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26 BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 191 BAGS RANGOON RICE.

Messrs. J.S. MODY & Co. will THIS DAY MONDAY, the 12th day of July, 1915, at 3.30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by public auction at Shed No. 2, Victoria Docks, by order of Messrs. Moolji Dharamsy & Co., and on account and at the risk of the concerned:—
Ex. S. S. Umballa Voyage 106.
Mark Nil—191 Bags Rangoon Rice.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lot being knocked down and the balance will have to be paid and the delivery taken on the next day.
J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th July, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
General Manager.....Steve Buckingham.
To-night 6-30 To-night 10 p.m.
COMIC DUO
BY
STEVE AND NORA
screamingly funny from start to finish
NORA MOORE
in the latest & great est recruiting song
STEVE BUCKINGHAM
THE GENIAL LONDON COMIQUE
Our Exclusive Detective Drama.
NICK WINTER and the MYSTERIOUS BANK
Tic-Tac, Acrobatic Feats in open air,
A full House, etc., etc., etc.
COMING NEXT WEEK JULY 15TH
HIS MAJESTY
YOUNG BUCKSHOT
KING OF THE LASSO
America's greatest and most celebrated cowboy Champion

IMPERIAL CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD.
TO-NIGHT
THE CORSAIR
A 4-Part Romantic Drama
Founded on BYRON'S GREAT POEM
Time and Price as Usual.

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TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
An Exciting Detective Drama
OUTWITTED
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DETECTIVE WEBB v. THE BLACK TRIANGLE.
Exclusive.....5000 feet.....Four Reels.
A Riot of Sensation. An Extraordinary Film.
The Film Sensation of the Season.
Time:—7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
POPULAR HALF RATES AS USUAL.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK
RE-OPENING ON THURSDAY 1st July 1915

Practice Session		8-30 to 9-30 a. m.
Evening	„	6 to 8 p. m.
Night	„	9-30 to 11-30 p. m.
Sunday	„	9 to 11 a. m.

There will be no Evening Sessions 6 to 8 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays.

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SHORT STORIES by Sir George Young husband, Irene Burn, P. C. Wren, "Subaltern" and other well known writers.
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AMUSEMENTS.

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To-night! AT 6-30 & 10 P. M. To-night!!
THIS WEEK 1st EPOCH 6,000 ft.
CABIRIA
THIS WEEK 1st EPOCH 6,000 ft.
Record Houses at every performance are astounded at the immensity of the setting. The acting, the scenery, the physical endurance of the artistes, the colossal destruction by earthquake the terrible eruption of Etna, the sinking of 20 ships, the strength of the giant slave Maciste, the sterioscopic photography. To sum up, it is "REALISM GONE MAD."
Prices Rs. 3 to Annas 4. Plan at ROSE & Co.

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Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £55,000
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CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
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SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.
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Manager.

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Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSIT.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

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Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,500.
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OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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Being an Exhaustive and Critical Commentary on the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, with full references to Indian and English Authorities.
BY
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Honorsman of the Council of Legal Education.
Most favourably received by the Bench as well as by the Bar. The following are some of the opinions received—
Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Kt., K.C.I.E., Chief Justice of Bengal:—Already I have had occasion to use your work on Limitation, and I have found it of great help.
Hon'ble Sir John Wallis, Kt., Chief Justice of Madras:—The book appears to have been planned on sound lines and carefully written. It should be of much use to the Profession.
Hon'ble Sir Donald Johnston, Kt., Chief Judge, Punjab Chief Court:—I will use it in Court and I have no doubt the Courts will find your Commentary on the Law of Limitation as a useful Guide.
Hon'ble Justice Sir John Woodroffe, Kt., Calcutta High Court:—Your book will be very useful to me in my work.—
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*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list.

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COMMERCIAL.

LOCAL COTTON MARKET.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, July 10.

Our local cotton market seems to be gradually relapsing into a hopeless state of inactivity, verging on complete stagnation No one in the trade seems now to care two straws as to the probable trend of events, owing to the perplexing situation that has arisen. The absence of rain, or too much of it, as the case may be, is used as a lever to get up a diversion sometimes. But even this is beginning to pall through sheer monotony, and even the wretched American Note to Germany has so far lost its sting, as to render the situation insensible to the political aspect, no matter what may happen. Japan keeps plugging away unobtrusively in ready cotton, and with only a very moderate opposition from the mills, regulates the prices pretty well to suit herself. The new crop business is not worth talking about: rates rise and fall in sympathy with Reuter's quotations for American futurs, an small speculative transactions are recorded as the fluctuations occur. It is a dismal, depressing state of affairs which it is hoped will soon be removed. A disquieting factor is the small demand from our local mills.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LINERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, July 8th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	8,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,000
,, Sales of East Indian	..	..
,, Imports		6,000
Mid. Americans		5.17d.
Egyptian F. G. F.		7.35d.
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time)	Oct. ..	9.21
,, ,,	Jan. ..	9.53
New York Official noon call	Oct. ..	9.13
,, ,,	Jan. ..	9.46
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct. ..	9.04
,, ,,	Jan. ..	9.32

Liverpool, July 10th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	5,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,000
,, Sales of East Indian	..	Nil.
,, Imports		5,000
Mid Americans		5.14d
Egyptian F. G. F.		7.30d

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 9th.

Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	6,000

FUTURE DILIVERY PRICES

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
July	5.08	5.02
July-Aug.	5.08	5.02
Aug.-Sept.	5.17	5.12
Sept.-Oct.	5.25	5.20
Oct.-Nov.	5.30	5.24
Nov.-Dec.	5.35	5.30
Dec.-Jan.	5.39	5.33
Jan.-Feb.	5.43	5.37
Feb-March	5.47	5.41
March-April	5.51	5.45
April-May.	5.54	5.48
May-June	5.57	5.51
June-July	5.59	5.53
July Aug.	5.62	5.56

Liverpool, July 10th

Estimated Sales	6,000
Total Imports	5,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price9
July	5.04	5.01
July-Aug.	5.04	5.01
Aug.-Sept.	5.11	5.08
Sept.-Oct.	5.19	5.16
Oct.-Nov.	5.24	5.19
Nov.-Dec.	5.28	5.24
Dec.-Jan.	5.32	5.28
Jan.-Feb.	5.36	5.32
Feb.-March	5.40	5.36
March-April	5.44	5.40
April-May	5.47	5.43
May-June	5.50	5.46
June-July	5.53	5.49
July-Aug.	5.55	5.51

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 9th,

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
July	5.08	5.04
July-Aug.	5.08	5.04
Aug.-Sep	5.17	5.11
Sep. Oct.	5.25	5.19
Oct.-Nov.	5.30	5.24
Nov.-Dec.	5.35	5.28
Dec.-Jan.	5.39	5.32
Jan.-Feb.	5.43	5.36
Feb.-March	5.47	5.40
March-April	5.51	5.44
April-May	5.54	5.47
May-June	5.57	5.50
June-July	5.59	5.53
July-Aug.	5.62	5.55

Liverpool, July 10th.

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
July	5.04	5.03
July-Aug.	5.04	5.03
Aug.-Sept.	5.11	5.10
Sept.-Oct.	5.19	5.18
Oct.-Nov.	5.24	5.23
Nov.-Dec.	5.28	5.27
Dec.-Jan.	5.32	5.31
Jan.-Feb	5.36	5.35
Feb.-March	5.40	5.39
March-April	5.44	5.44
April-May	5.47	5.47
May-June	5.50	5.50
June-July	5.53	5.52
July-Aug	5.55	5.55

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, July 9th.

Good Bengal M. G.	3.80
F.G. ,, ,, ...	3.95
Fine ,, ,, ...	4.10
Good Oomra M. G.	4.30
F.G. ,, ,, ...	4.45
Fine ,, ,, ...	4.60
Good M. G. Oomra	4.30
Fine ,, ,, ...	4.60
Good Broach	4.70
F.G. ,, ...	4.85
Fine ,, ...	5.00

London, July 7th.

Good Bengal M.G.	3.80d.
F.G. ,, ,, ...	4.95d.
Fine ,, ,, ...	4.10d.
Good Oomra ,, ...	4.30d.
F.G. ,, ,, ...	4.45d.
Fine ,, ,, ...	4.60d.
Good M.G. Oomra	4.30d.
Fine ,, ...	4.60d.
Good Broach	4.70d.
F.G. ,, ...	4.85d.
Fine ,, ...	5.00d.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, July 9th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	16,000
,, Forwarded	71,000
,, Imports	40,000
,, Stock	1,693,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

London, Saturday July 10th.

	Bales.
Cotton in Sight has been discontinued for the remain der of the Season.	
American Visible Supply	3,812,000
Total Sales	61,000
East Indian Sales	100
Total Speculation	6,000
Total Export	8,000
East Indian Stock	75,000
East Indian Forwarded	4,000
East Indian Actual Export	500
East Indian Imports	15,000
American Afloat	60,000
East Indian Afloat	17,000
Total Afloat	98,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 9th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	2,000
,, Exports to Great Britain ,, ,, to Continent	1,000
Futures at New York Oct.	9.08
Previous closing price	9.25
Futures at New York Jan.	9.42
Previous closing price	9.56
Spot Cotton at New York	9.00
Previous price	9.20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	8.82
Previous price	8.88
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	8.94
Previous price	9.08
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	9 24
Previous price	9.38
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7½
Demand Bills	4.76.50
Silver Commercial Bars	47½

New York, July 9th.

	Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	24,000
,, Exports to Great Britain ,, ,, to France and Continent	46,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports. ..	802,000
,, ,, at Interior Ports ..	515,000

New York, July 10th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	5,000
,, Exports to Great Britain ,, ,, to Continent	2,000
Futures at New York Oct.	8.83
Previous closing price	9.08
Futures at New York Jan.	9.16
Previous closing price	9.42
Spot Cotton at New York	8.90
Previous price	9.00
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	8.82
Previous price	8.82
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	8.68
Previous price	8.94
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	8.98
Previous price	9.24
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7½
Demand Bills	4.76½
Silver Commercial Bars	48

MONEY MARKETS.

London, July 9th.

Bar Silver Spot	22⅝
Closing Tone of Silver :—General buying.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4 9/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	5
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	5⅛
Interest day to day loans	1½
,, 7 day market loans	1⅝
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about £500,000.	
Exchange on London at Paris Francs	26.92

London, July 10th.

Bar Silver Spot	22
Closing Tone of Silver :— Rise caused by Indian buying.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4 11/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	5
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5⅛
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	5⅛
Interest day to day loans	1½
,, 7 day market loans	1⅝

Liverpool, July 9th.

Tone of Cloths :—easier and uncertain, demand for Indian cloth is wretched.
Tone of yarns :—irregular.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS:

London, July 8th.

WHEAT.

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship, Sellers	53/9
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Sellers	54
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Sellers	53/9
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Sellers	53/3
Wheat Bombay White. Sellers	54/6
Wheat Club No. 2 June Sellers	53/6

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe-60 lbs.—Nominal.
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian. Nominal.

When your throat is dry and husky, a Zymole Trokey will relieve that disagreeable feeling. Zymole Trokeys give the mouth a cleansed and refreshed sensation. B.1

Victorian.—Nominal.
New South Wales.—Nominal.

Karachi Barley July/Aug. sellers	35/3

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 % ex-Ship—sellers	49
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship. Value.	55/3
Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-Ship.	51/6
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship. sellers	55

LINSEED

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) July-August; resellers.	49/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) July-August Hull sellers	8-10

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£77½
Copper Braziers	£104
Yellow Metal	13
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 by 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
English best selected Copper	92½
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	£ 22—10—0
Hard Spelter	£67½

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Value.	25

RUBBER

Para Rubber July-August sellers	2/7½
Ceylon Rubber July-Sept.	2/7
Exchange on London at Paris Francs.	26.96

London, July 9th.

WHEAT.

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship sellers.	54
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. sellers	54/3
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. sellers.	54
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. sellers	53/9
Bombay White sellers	54/9
Club No. 2 sellers	53/9

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. Nominal.
Barletta Russ—62½lbs. Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian Nominal.
Victorian Nominal.
New South Wales Nominal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship Nominal.	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship Value	55/3
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship	51/6
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship sellers.	54/9
Toria Rapeseed	50
Karachi Barley July/Aug.; sellers.	35/3

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) July/Aug.	49/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) July-August Hull paid	£8-10

METALS.

Standard Copper G. M. B.	£77½
Copper Braziers	£104
Yellow Metal	13
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14x20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
English best selected Copper	92½
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£22/10
Hard spelter	£65

FREIGHT.

Coals :— Cardiff to Bombay Canal Value	25

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Buyers.	2/7
Ceylon Rubber	2/7½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta August-October	19/11½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi August-October	19/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta August-October	21/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi August-October	21/7½
Calcutta Linseed Aug./Sept. paid	54/6

London, July 10th.

WHEAT

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship, sellers,	54
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. sellers.	54/3
Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. sellers.	54
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I F sellers.	53/9
Bombay White sellers.	54/9
Wheat Club No. 2, sellers.	53/9

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe 60lbs. Nominal.
Barletta Russo 62½lbs.—Nominal

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Nominal.
Victorian. Nominal.
New South Wales. Nominal.

Karachi Barley July-Aug. sellers.	35/3

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore Nominal.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship value.

Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship	55/3
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship sellers	51/6
Toria Rapeseed	54/9

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) July-August	50/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton July-August Hull sellers	49/6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£8 /10
Copper Braziers	£77¾
Yellow Metal.	£104
Tin Plates I.C. Coke, 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	13
English Best Selected Copper	18/9
Hard Spelter	92¼
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	£65

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Value	£22-10-0

RUBBER.

Para Rubber sellers	25
Ceylon Rubber sellers	2/7
	2/7½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Stock of cotton on 1st September 1914.		650,000
Receipts from 1st September to 8th July 1915		2,544,908
		3,194,908
Shipments do		1,604,144
		1,590,764
Afloat		19,755
		1,571,009
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up country by Rail 1st Sept. to dat.		755,000
Stock of cotton in all hands		816,009

Messrs. PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach ..	..	..	230	Apr. 25'16
M. G. ,, ..	213	..	..	July 1915
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms)	186	179/0	..	Jan. 25'16
H. G. Rajputana (Ry. terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M. G Sind Punjab (Ry. terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M G Khandesh ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Akola, Khgm.	208/9	..	..	Do.
H.G. Bhagalkote..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat .	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawatee description	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola, Khgm., Fair Staple	189	..	..	July 1915
Saw Ginned Oomra.	..	..	211	..
H. G. Westet..	..	..	178	Do.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	186	Do.
M. G. Muraj ..	..	..	209	Do.
M. G. Comms. ..	..	..	207	Do.
,, Bengals ..	167	..	..	Do.
,, Akola Khgm.	199	..	..	Sept. 1915

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 9th July, 1915:—

Cotton	5,534 Bales.
Wheat	6,607 cwts.
Linseed	24.03 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	2,257 ,,
Ginjellyseed	539 ,,
Groundnuts	3,214 ,,
Castorseed	2,317 ,,
Rice	793 ,,
Myraboolams	2,087. ,,
Cottonseed	2,964 ,,
Mowraseed	176 ,,
Gram	3,224 ,,
Joowar	2,478 ,,
Barley	2,387 ,,

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 3 27-32d.
D.D. Mail ..... 1s. 3 27-32d.
to 1s. 3 13-16d.
T. T. Forward ... 1s. 3 7-8d. from 16th. August.

Banks Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Ready 1s. 4½d.
Do. do. forward 1s. 4 3-16d. Aug.
Do. 4 Months' Sight ready 1s. 4 7-32d.
France 3 m-s. do. 186¼ nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong 131
Do. Shanghai 166½
60 d-s. Yokohama 151½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-10-0
Australian Do.	24-5-0
Bombay Do.	24-4-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-12-0
English Dragons	15-2-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	58-14-0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent. .....Rs. 6-12. R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi ..... Rs. 6-8, R.D. per cwt.

Linseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-8, B. T. per cwt.
Forward Sept. ..... Rs. 8-6-3, R. D. per cwt.

Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpone ..... Rs. 6-2, B.T. per cwt.
Brown Etawah ..... Rs. 6-3, B.T. per cwt.
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 6-12, B.T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat ..... Rs. 7-3, B.T. per cwt.

Poppyseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-5, R. D. per cwt.

Groundnuts. Rs. 37, B. T. per canady.

Mawraseed. Rs. 3-15, R. D. per cwt.

Castorseed. Rs. 6-6. D. D. per cwt.

Cottonseed. Rs. 2-14, R. D. per cwt.

Teelseed.
Bold White 85 percent. Rs. 45B.T. per candy

TREASURY BALANCES

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of:—

June 1913, Rs. 27,82,03,000.
June 1914, Rs. 24,74,03,000.
June 1915, Rs. 17,40,03,000.

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 10.

The cotton mill share market showed a better tone to-day and a fair rise was reported in almost all shares. The rise is attributable to the news of some showers on the side of Gujrat and Kathiawar which were greatly needed and anxiously awaited. Unless the conditions become normal and the country is saturated with the usual rainfall advanced rates are not likely to be seen in the share market and the things would remain in a season state.

Owing to some inquiry Tata Iron and Steel share improved a little.

In mill shares for August delivery Davids improved to Rs. 548¾, Fazulbhai to Rs. 387½ and Finlays to Rs. 255.

Standards were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 930 to Rs. 940.

Madhavji advanced to Rs. 1,135, Swadeshi to Rs. 1,440 and Centrals to Rs. 1,835.

Kohinoors changed hands at Rs. 637½ Indore Malwas were placed at Rs. 176¼, Indian Dyeing and Bleachings at Rs. 121½, Currimbhais at Rs. 171¼ and Crescents at Rs. 88¾.

Simplex moved up to Rs. 280.

Bombay Telephones were in demand at Rs. 123.

Bank of Bombay shares declined to Rs. 1,592½. Central Bank of India shares improved to Rs. 20.

Bank of India shares changed hands at Rs. 56½.

Weak and delicate children are given a new lease of life by using Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Delicious tasting, easily taken, flesh producing and strength promoting. 1

Alcock and Ashdown shares dropped to Rs. 225, Badhams were placed at Rs. 86xd.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares stood unchanged at Rs. 203½ and Preference at Rs. 169.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares improved to Rs. 103 and Deferred to Rs. 194½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. G. P. Notes stood weak and business was reported at Rs. 90¼.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (long-dated) were placed at Rs. 97½.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE BANKRUPT.

A Report from a Norwegian source states that the Hamburg. America line has made a declaration of bankruptcy. The announcement has not come as a surprise, for when war broke out this concern had a number of their fleet trading abroad. Twenty five vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 255,868 took refuge in the ports of the United States, where they still remain. Nine others, including the Moltke (12 tons) were laid up in Italian harbours, and fourteen, with a total tonnage of 64,748 have been destroyed or captured. The Hamburg-Amerika line issued no statement of accounts for 1914, the formality being dispensed with by an Imperial edict.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 10.

In the Calcutta Share Market yesterday jute shares maintained their position fairly well without however changing hands in very large numbers. There was a run on Kamarhattys which sent them up a few points in the morning, but they were easier at the close. Quite a large business was done in tea shares for which there was a strong demand and full prices were paid to favourite stocks. Coal were neglected.

The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bhalgorah 21; Burragarh 1.4; Ghusick 12-12; Central Dharmaband 11.14.

Jute:—Barnagore 89-8; Belvedere (ord) 163; Clive (ord) 77; Dalhousie (ord) 157; Empire (ord) 13-8; Fort Gloster (ord) 252; Fort William 71; Howrah (ord) 154; Kamarhatty (ord) 196; Lawrence (ord) 159; Reliance (ord) 141; Union 237.

Tea:—Atal 20-12; Central Cachar 115; Bejoo Valley 10.8; Durrung 62; East India 114; Hattikhira, Jaybirpara 14; Kalinugger 115; Loobah 66-8; New Chamta 160; Rajabarrie 150; Rajabhat 23; Roopacherra 33-8; Seajuli 29, 29-4; Tirrihannah 32.

Miscellaneous:—Bank of Bengal 1735; Barkura Damudar River Railway 3 P. Government paper, three and a half per cent., was quoted at Rs. 88.12 to 89-4 nominal.

POISONOUS GASES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In reference to the article on the use of poisonous gases by the Germans involving far-reaching evil effects published in your valued columns of even date your readers will be interested in the following editorial views expressed on the subject in the London "Abolitionist":—

THE USES OF EXPERIMENTS ON ANIMALS.

We are continually told of the alleged 'benefits to humanity' gained through experiments on animals. Even the Research Defence Society will agree that, in one case, at least, they have conferred something which is not a benefit but a curse. Dr. Haldane writing in "The Times of May 1 on the subject of the poison gas used by our enemies remarks:—

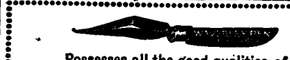
'The Germans are a scientific people. These gases were chosen carefully, tested carefully and their effects determined by means of experiments on animals. The terrible sufferings about to be inflicted upon our men were fully understood and had been measured beforehand."

Had these dreadful experiments not been utilised in warfare against our own army they would probably have been described as causing only a slight inconvenience to the animals: since they have been so utilized, their horror escapes notice by reason of the fact that the more valuable lives of men have been sacrificed by means of them. The fact remains that the vivisection of animals has led to this appaling form of human vivisection and the contemplation of the agonies deliberately inflicted upon animals has had its share in hardening the hearts of those who have proved themselves willing to inflict the same agonies upon men.—Yours, etc.,

J.

Bombay, July 9.

RESERVOIR WAVERLEY PEN



Possesses all the good qualities of the ordinary Waverley Nib with the additional advantage that it saves frequent dipping. Retains sufficient ink to write 250 words with one dip

SIX ANNAS PER BOX

Made by Macniven & Cameron, Ltd., and sold by stationers & dealers throughout India & the East

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 11.

Roumelian	Doig	Delagoa Bay
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi
Canara	Rose	Mauritius
Vita		P. Gulf
Caledonia		London

DEPARTURES.

July 9.

Baron Fairlie	McDonald	Calcutta

July 10.

Silverdale	McLeod	Liverpool
Bursfeld	Hunt	Mostya Deep
Saigon Maru	Watscobi	Kobe
K. Nordrack	Hunn	Bangkock

July 11.

Okara	Sparrow	Rangoon
Risaldar	Bullen	Sourabaya
Khyber	Kitcat	London

The following vessel entered the Docks for loading.

Steamer	Vita	for Persian Gulf Ports

S. S. Baron Fairlie:—The steamer Baron Fairlie, 2,323 tons, Captain D. Macdonald sailed on Friday last for Calcutta in water ballast.

S. S. Silverdale:—The steamer Silverdale, 2,440 tons, Captain Mr. McLeod sailed on saturday for Liverpool via Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

S S. Okara:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Okara, 3,438 tons, Captain W. E. Sparrow sailed yesterday for Rangoon via

S. S. Salsette:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Salsette with the homeward Mails of the 4th instant arrived Aden at daylight on Saturday the 10th instant.

S. S. City of Durham:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Durham outward bound left Liverpool on the morning of the 8th instant.

S. S. Anatolia:—The Ellerman Line steamer Anatolia outward bound, passed Perim on the 8th instant.

S.S. Roumelian:—The s.s. Roumelian 1,710 tons, Captain F. Doig, arrived here yesterday from Delagoa Bay, which port she left, on the 22nd May last, with a cargo of coal on board.

S.S. Linga:—The B.I.S.N. Company's s.s. Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived here yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Canara:—The B.I.S.N. Company's s.s. Canara, 3,889 tons, Captain J. K. Rose, arrived here yesterday from Mauritius, which port she left, on 1st instant with a cargo of sugar, and seven saloon and twenty-two deck passengers on board.

S.S. Vita:—The B.I.S.N. Company's s.s. Vita, arrived here yesterday from the Persian Gulf with a general cargo on board.

S.S. Caledonia:—The P. and O. Company's English mail steamer Caledonia, arrived here yesterday at about 2 p. m. from London, and intermediate ports, with passengers on board. Cochin and Alleppy, with a general cargo.

S. S. Risaldar:—The steamer Risaldar 3,091 tons, Captain B. H. Bullen, sailed yesterday for Sonrabaya (Java) via Lunda Straits, in water ballast.

S. S. Khyber:—The P. and O. Company's English Mail steamer Khyber, 5,659 tons Captain H. E. Kitcat, sailed yesterday for London via Aden Suez, Marseilles and Gibraltar with a general cargo and passengers.

Saturday, July 10th, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

D. & E. Rangoon Maru		N. Y. Kaishosa
F. Gregorios Anaghelates	Anaghelates	D. Nanji & Sons.
G. Sardar	Ookerjee	T. M. & Co
K. Stuart Prince	Barrett	D. Nanji & Sons
M. Fazilka	Mac Nair	M. M. & Co
N. Steenbergen	de Younge	J. Finlay & Co
P. Montebello	Castro	M. Italiana

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati	K. N. & Co
Netravati	K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Clan Maclachan	McLean	J. Finlay & Co
3 Daisai Maru	Tamai	D. Nanjee & Sons
4 Rowena	Wilson	T. M. & Co
7 Alesia	Green	Prize Ship
8 Tiger	Bolun	Killick Nixon & Co
14 Chakdara	Sparrow	M. M. & Co
15 Yuhari Maru	Oil	N. Y. Kaisha.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Malta	Talbot	P. & O Co
6 City of Norwich	McMillan	K. N. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Canara	Rose	M. M. & Co
Caledonia		P. & O. Co
Kasara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co
Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co
Indus	Anderson	M. M. & Co
Roumelian	Doig	
Vita		M. M. & Co
Yamato Maru	Bahu	N. Y. Kaisha

EXPORT

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Desai Maru (s) 9,000 cwt. rape seed Sanday & Co., 1,004 bales cotton fly H. E. Bode & Sons. 201 cwt. niger seed K. Purshotum.

FOR HAVRE.

Gregorious Anghelatos (s) 2,000 cwt. rape seed Sanday & Co., 4,004 cwt. linseed E. D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta (s) 95 cwt. gum bhcsabole E. Nowroji, 23 tons broken tiles Juma & Co., 150 bales cotton yarn M. H. Dehdaste.

FOR KOBE.

Malta (s) 105 cwt. gum arabic P. Jethabhoy, 75 cwt. myrabollams P. Jethabhoy.

Rangoon Maru (s) 200 bales cotton E. D. Sassoon & Co., 100 bales cotton C. Bomanji & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rangoon Maru (s) 200 bales cotton yarn W. H. Brady & Co., 500 bales cotton yarn M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rangoon Maru (s) 100 bales cotton yarn M. H. Dedashti 500 bales cotton yarn W. H. Brady & Co., 500 bales cotton yarn M. B. Kaisha, 500 bales cotton yarn S. David, 300 bales cotton yarn E. D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR YOKHAICHI.

Rangoon Maru (s) 2,560 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Yamato Maru from Mauritius Agents J. Baba.—30 552 bags sugar 9 casks salted skins, 34 casks 2 rolls lead, 2 casks 10 bundles old zinc and lead, 12 casks old brass.

S. S. Alekia from Newport Agents, W. A. Graham & Co.—900 bundles copper sheets, 160 bundles y. m. sheets, 835 packages copper plates 88 casks nails, 6 815 boxes tinplates, 17 bales paper 46 casks sal ammoniac, 27 casks zinc chloride.

That fearful taste in your mouth, warnings, when you wake up, is most likely caused by constipation. Kasagra cures constipation and leaves your mouth sweet. D I

SOUNDY & Co., BOMBAY.

(ESTABLISHED OVER 56 YEARS.)

IMPORTERS OF

PIANOS & ORGANS

Specially built for India.

BANJOES, VIOLINS

and other Stringed Instruments of all kinds.

MILITARY BAND

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

ACCUSED FOUND "NOT GUILTY."

(Before Mr. Justice Davar and a Common Jury.)

KING-EMPEROR v. RUTTONJI CURSETJEE WADIA

The trial of the accused for criminal breach of trust was continued on Saturday.

Damodar Ramjee the man in whose name the prosecution alleged a bogus account had been opened in the firm's book by the accused was called.

In the course of his examination by Mr. Binning he said:—I am a mill-agent and a partner with Sir Vithaldas Thackersy in the agency. I deal in piece goods to a small extent after my father's death in 1904. After my father's death I was a partner with my brother in a cloth-shop which was carried on in the name of my brother's son.

Continuing he said: I know the firm of Framjee Sons & Co. I know the accused. He is executor of my father's will and a guardian of my minor brothers and sister under his will. I did indent business with Messrs. Framjee Sons & Co. from 1909 in white shirtings. In the case of these indents with regard to the purchase price I had an arrangement with the accused. That arrangement was that the accused was to indent goods on my account through Framjee Sons & Co., and on arrival of these goods, accused was to sell the same on my account and I was responsible for profit and loss on these transactions. Business on similar terms was carried on by my late brother through the firm. This arrangement was made at the suggestion of accused and I accepted the suggestion provided my responsibility was limited to a certain extent. I know that my brother carried on the same business through Framjee Sons & Co., and was concerned with profit and loss on that business. Under the arrangement with the accused I was not to take delivery of the goods. So far as I know my brother did not take delivery of the goods. My account was ascertained and adjusted after each lot of goods indented for me was sold and delivered. Sometimes the transactions may have resulted in loss in which case I must have paid the loss I can't say whether in 1914 I have paid Rs. 3,256 in one sum or several small sums to Messrs. Framjee Sons & Co.

PROFIT AND LOSS IN INDENTS.

I don't know how my accounts stood in Framjee Sons & Co., I never knew how my accounts stood at any particular period because the accused would indent the goods, sell the same and hand over the profits to me. I never knew that I had a debit balance against me on white shirtings in the books of Framjee Sons & Co. That account is now squared. I may have paid once or twice for loss on piece goods account. I always paid the losses in cash and received the profits in cash. I keep full account books with regard to my share in the estate which I have inherited from my father. There is not a single entry in my account with regard to the piece goods transactions. There are entries in the account with regard to American futures. I cannot say whether there are entries of sums smaller than a rupee without looking into my books.

As a matter of fact accused owes me money to the extent of about Rs. 200 to Rs. 400.

Mr. Binning: I put it to you that he owes you money to the extent of Rs. 10,000.

The witness adhered to his statement.

Mr. Binning (after examing some books): I must accept that as being correct, my lord.

Cross-examined by Mr. Talyarkhan witness among other things said: I knew that goods indented for me were sold to Morarjee Veljee. I indented it through the accused and I had left the purchase and sale of goods entirely to Ratanjee. He could sell it at any price he liked and pay profits to me, or if a loss resulted I paid the loss. Losses were paid out of monies in the hands of Ruttonjee on my behalf. Every 2 or 3 months I used to pay monies to him and whenever Ratanjee paid me profits he did so after paying the loss and I am satisfied that Ratanjee has paid me all monies for profit on any account i had to go out of Bombay for long periods in the course of my business and then I would know nothing about goods arrived or sold. I had left the whole thing to the accused. I have kept no account of piece goods. The accounts mostly refer to my immoveable property. I am a sportsman. I go in the Orient Club where I play bridge and billiards. I also go to the races sometimes.

Mr. Kaikhushroo Burjorjee Mazgonwala was the next witness called. He put in several statements which he had prepared under Mr. Bapujee's orders. Showing the profits which the accused ought to have paid into the firm and many other statements which the prosecution alleged proved the case against the accused.

Several other witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecution.

The accused's written statement in the Police Court was then read. In that he said that he was 69 years old and in feeble health. He belonged to and was connected with respectable families and held in esteem by the leading members of his community and other friends of all nationalities including Englishmen in Bombay and in Manchester.

He was Chairman of the Board of Directors of Moon Mills, trustee for several institutions and funds. He then enumerated his long experience in the piece goods business and his connection with large English commercial houses. His average income during the period was never less than Rs. 1,000 a month. He then detailed his connection with the complainant's firm and with regard to the facts of the case made statements as mentioned in Mr. Talyarkhan's address for the defence (given below) and outlined in his cross-examination of the prosecution witnesses.

PROSECUTION COUNSEL'S ADDRESS TO JURY.

Mr. Binning then addressed the jury. The learned counsel read the section under which the accused was charged and said he would offer one or two preliminary remarks before coming to the facts. "In the course of the case" Mr. Binning said, "There was some talk between the judge and the counsel as to withdrawing the case or settling it. With these, you have got nothing to do and you must leave that entirely out of your consideration. You may feel pity and sympathy for the accused because of his age and position but that is not a matter which ought to affect you at all. The duty of the counsel in this case is somewhat difficult. You are the sole judges of facts. His Lordship had a right to express his opinion on the evidence before you and great as is my respect for his Lordship and great the admiration for him, I would not but ask you to treat that opinion with anything but the greatest respect. But from what fell from his Lordship during the course of the proceedings there could be no doubt that his Lordship's view was against the view I am going to put before you, and I am entitled to say that his Lordship's view is wrong. After all it was an openion only and you, gentlemen, will come to a verdict on your own view of the facts. I heard in the course of the case that some laughter was caused by some remarks now and again. This was not a case to be laughed at. For the sake of the accused if he is innocent and for the sake of justice if he is guilty, most serious attention should be given in considerating this case. As counsel for the Crown it is my duty not to press the case unfairly against the accused. It is not my business to indulge in wild flights of imagination and force them down your throat with floods of oratory."

The learned counsel after stating the facts said that the whole question was whether the goods in question were the adventure goods of the firm or goods indented for Damodar Ramji. If they were indent goods, then the accused could do anything with them; but if as alleged by the prosecution they were adventure goods, then the accused was not entitled by any means to benefit some friend of his instead of the complainant's firm. In that view whether the profits were pocketed by the accused or were paid by him to Damodar made no difference to his guilt.

With regard to Damodar's evidence his Lordship had remarked "What had he proved against the accused?" Counsel's submission was that he had proved everything. Damodar was a man of 45, not a chicken to be taken under the wings of the elderly bird. He was a great friend of the accused. They must to a certain extent sympathise with his efforts to assist the accused. Counsel then referred to the absolute ignorance of Damodar as to the state of account in Framjee & Sons' books and the absence of any entry regarding the alleged piece goods business in his own accounts, which were scrupulously kept even to the extent of the most trival sums, as militating against the truth of Damodar's statement that he had an arrangment with the accused by which the accused was at liberty to transact indent business for him.

THE CRUCIAL POINT.

"That is really the crucial point of the case" said the the counsel "and my suggestion is that the whole story is ridiculous and leaves no possibility or vestege of doubt whatever. The other things merely supplement that evidence. This is the great point in the case. If you believe Damodar that he had that arrangement with the accused then by all means acquit the accused. If not I don't see how you can do anything else but convict him."

What was the arrangement? asked the Counsel. It was said that these goods were a monopoly of Morarji Velji and as Morarji was not willing to take long shipments, the accused got Damodar to take his place and take these goods. Counsel put in statements prepared from books to show that Morarji had in many cases taken longer shipments than Damodar.

He also relied upon a comparative statement showing one turnover of Framjee & Co. and of Damodar during 3 years and 3 months in the same business viz from (1911 to 1914.) During this period the turn-over of Damodar's business in piece goods amounted to Rs. 281,665 and the firm's to Rs. 98,037 and while the firm made a loss of 1,600 and odd rupees Damodar made a profit of 8,300 and odd rupees. After referring to some other entries in the book kept by the accused to show the dishonest conduct of the accused. Mr. Binning said:—If in the course of my remarks to the jury if there appeared the slightest scintilla of suggestion of disrespect to the Court I ask your lordship to put it away from your mind. Mr. Binning then closed his address.

DEFENCE COUNSEL'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Talayarkhan in addressing the jury for the defence asked them to look to the broad features of the case, to analyse the facts and to come to a conclusion whether the charge had been brought home to the accused or not. "This case" said the learned counsel "ought never to have been brought to this Court. It was merely a carcase—dead before it was brought from the Police Court, brought here and whipped for all it was worth by my learned friend and after three days we are no better than what we were."

Counsel submitted that Mr. Binning had asked them to convict the accused on mere vague considerations and suspicions, but the jury had got to be satisfied beyond the shadow of a shade of doubt that the goods were the goods of Framjee & Co., that the accused was entrusted with them and that the accused committed breach of trust and pocketed the money.

The learned counsel continued that there was not a particle of evidence to show that the goods in question were adventure goods. On the other hand there was abundant evidence to show that the goods were the indented goods of Damodar Ramji. Bapuji had admitted that beyond his belief, documents, accounts all went to show that they were Damodar's goods.

The learned counsel continued that the evidence of Morarjee Veljee and Damodar Ramjee had knocked out the foundation of the prosecution case. It was to be remembered that these were the prosecutions' own witnesses. In every particular they had supported the case for the defence. And Damodar had sworn that he had received every penny of the profit from the accused. The learned counsel characterised this as a curious case in which a lame and tottering prosecution brought evidence on its own behalf and then asked the jury to disbelieve it. So there appeared no items in Damoder's account with regard to piece goods business, for the simple reason that Damodar had not a cloth shop in Bombay and as Damodar's account of each consignment was made up, there was no necessity to keep accounts.

MIGHTY MAZE OF EXHIBITS.

Referring to the many statements put in, the learned counsel remarked that much was sought to be made of this mighty maze of exhibits. They made no difference to the issue the jury had to try. They might show whether Damodar Ramji had made less or more profit and no importance whatever could be attached to these statements after the evidence of Morarjee and Damodar. The learned counsel finally said that this case ought never to have been committed to the Sessions and the proper remedy of any despute existed was in the Civil Court.

His Lordship:—It does not lie in your mouth to say that the case ought never to have been committed to the Sessions. The Chief Presidency Magistrate was in great doubt and your counsel very weakly and supinely consented, to the case being committed here. It is unfair to blame the Magistrate for it. You ought to have fought it out before the Magistrate.

JUDGE'S CHARGE TO THE JURY.

His Lordship then commenced his charge to the jury and said: "When an accused person is tried for a criminal offence before a judge and jury it is the duty of the judge when counsel on either side makes statements or remarks which are not justified by evidence and which require explanation to call upon the counsel to explain himself. It is often intended by this to bring out the best points and arguments from that counsel. When questioned about this you have no answer except a querulous one, if there is no explanation to give, but resort is taken to the reply that by asking such questions the Court has made up its mind in a particular way. That is an indication of extreme weakness in that counsel. I may say that the judge has power to resent offensive remarks; he does not sometimes do so, more particularly when he knows certain counsel whose ways are unconventional. Mr. Binning has said that he had heard laughter in Court. I never heard it and I think that, what Mr. Binning heard was an imaginary echo of the laughter in some other surroundings."

His Lordship remarked that no body had understood the prosecution case and referred to the three charges framed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the Clerk of the Crown and the third drafted by Mr. Binning and said: "I will demonstrate in 10 minutes that the prosecution is absolutely in a fog." The prosecution had made desperate attempts to frame a charge in which they had hopelessly failed. In the Magistrate's charge they did not know who had misappropriated the two thousand odd rupees, Damodar or the accused. In the charge framed by the Clerk of the Crown the charge was with regard to goods which had been misappropriated but the goods were not specified and so the charge was clearly unsustainable. In the charge drafted by Mr. Binning which was the worst muddle of the three the charge was again with reference to a sum of Rs. 2,500 and odd. Mr. Talyarkhan with his usual shrewdness had immediately perceived the weakness of the prosecution and to make assurance doubly sure had asked, "Of what is the criminal breach of trust charged, goods or money?" and Mr. Binning said, "of the 2,500 rupees."

His lordship said "Documents are liable to be misread, witnesses may be, but there is nothing more misleading than figures in the hands of an unscrupulous accountant."

Referring to Mr. Patell, the complainant's evidence, his Lordship remarked that he was a perfect gentleman and he had given his evidence without malice or spite like a perfect gentleman. He had been aggravated by the accused most ungrateful conduct but in spite of this it should be said that he never gave any indication of bias or spite in giving his evidence and accused ought to be grateful to him."

After reading the three charges and explaining them to the jury, his Lordship said "Can it recommend itself to you that this pretension (of the prosecution) that they understand the case is justifiable."

"You will see the absolute absurdity of the prosecution case," continued his Lordship (read section 405 of the I. P. C. under which accused was charged), "This man was never entrusted with Rs. 2,500 misappropriation of which he is charged with."

Continuing his Lordship said: "Feeling as I did when I read the papers and forming an opinion as I did, I have given prosecution the fullest latitude in the case and instead of making offensive remarks, they ought to have been exceedingly grateful that the case was not quashed in its early stages I had power to endorse the charge was unsustainable."

His Lordship continued: "I don't propose to give directions to you or to express my opinion. I will point out the facts and leave the matter to you."

The case to be judged was in a nutshell. His Lordship asked the jury to give attention to the words of Mr. Talyarkhan when he said that the prosecution was bound by the evidence which they themselves had called. "It would be very unfair to the accused," said his Lordship, "and unallowable to the prosecution to say that 'we call witnesses but they are liars.' They have called Morarjee Veljee and Damodar Ramji and by that evidence they must stand or fall."

Continuing his Lordship said that anybody with the most elementary knowledge of piece-goods business would know that there was a large amount of consigned goods which could always be substituted for indent goods by the consent of the consignor.

The prosecution could not be allowed to say that account, which they knew, existed in their books from 1909 to 1914 was absolutely a fictitious account.

"When you come to think of it what is the accused charged with. If he had wished he could have in the name of nominees done large speculative business; instead of that he has tried to maintain a monopoly business for the firm—everything openly done, everything entered in books, transactions entered day after day if only Bapujee had cared to look into the accounts, and all documents properly kept, documents which according to the perverted imagination of the prosecution are incriminating documents lying in an open drawer, for anybody who chose to prosecute, to stumble upon!"

His Lordship said that the accused's statement that somebody had clandestinely removed a green book from his papers was a falsehood. "Bapujee is not the man to do it," said his Lordship, "His surroundings are exceedingly savoury. It is a blot on the defendant that he should have made the charge against Bapujee."

After some further remarks his Lordship left the case to the jury who after half a minute's consultation returned an unanimous verdict of not guilty. The accused was ordered to be acquitted.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 12TH OF JULY, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1048-13.—Mer. K & Co, Kaishnabai v. Nagubai, widow, and anr, D J Mantri.

575-14.—Mans H M & Co, Kamrudin Tyabji v. Messrs Phatakand Walchand, a firm, Sabnis & G.

1168-14.—Merwanji K & Co, Giovani Goria v. Valabhdas Kaleanji & ors, Edg G W & Co, Mans H M & Co.

686-13.—Matubhai J & M, Krishnarao Bhaskerji Rele, v. Narayen Kashinath and ors, Smetham B & Co, Raghavaya N & Co.

1302-14.—Purnanand & Co, Ghella Bharmal & anr, v. Mansey Virdhar, Ardeshir H D & Co.

827-14.—Vachha & Co, Abdool Hoosein Mahomedali, v. Shaik Sarafalli Mamooji & ors, Patell and Ez.

740-14.—Madhowji K and C, Ishwardas Lakhmidas and anr, v. Badriprasad Tikaram & anr, Nanu H & Co, Bhimji and Co, Ardeshir H D & Co, Daphtary F and D.

1071-14.—Payne and Co, Abdulla Alladin Mahomed Dana, v. Ahmed Allarakhia, Jehangir S M & H.

1288-14.—Jehangir S M & H, Bai Bhicaji & anr, v. Peroshaw Jivanji Kerawalla, M K R B & Co.

1462-14.—Mulla and M, Esmail Haji Varaya, v. Sardarkhan Abbaskhan, Patell and Ez.

9-15.—Vatchha & Co, Messrs Dana Fatta & Co, a firm, Narayen Babaji Jawke.

1151-14.—Mulji & Th, Nathmal Walaji v. Poonamchand Panaji & ors, Raghavaya N & Co.

S C Ct 39-1717-15.—Mulji & Th, Charles Frederick Willimsan, v. The Bombay, Co, Ltd, Crawford B & Co.

1081-14.—Manecklal & Co, Jamnadas Purshotam v. Haji Hassam Haji Essa & Sons, a firm, and ors, Sunderdas & Co.

958-14.—Merwonji K & Co, Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gajjar v. Edulji Maneckji Mody, Mulla and M.

1000-14.—Merwanji K & Co, Allimahomed Cumruddin & anr, v. T M Purdhy and ors, Captain & V.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Judgment.

1364-14.—Jehangir M & S, V R Kelkar v. Jagannath Dharmaji Nakwa, D J Mantri.

For Ex parte Decree against 2nd Defendant.

1147-14.—Patell & Ez, Bai Sakinabai v. Gulam Hossein Tyabji & ors, Little & Co.

966-14.—Little & Co, The Indian Specie Bank, Ld, in Liqn, v. Sir Vithaldas Damodhar Thackersey & ors, Payne & Co, Daph F & D, W G & Co, Craigie B & C, Raghavaya N & Co, Bhaishanker K & G, Tyabjee D and Co, Little & Co, Malvi H M & R, Part Heard.

Suits for Hearing and final desposal.

Matrimonial Suit.

494-15.—Ragh G & Co, Normand Miller Carter v. Mabel Madaline Carter, ne Paul, Rustomji & G.

Commercial Causes.

606-15.—Motichand & D, Ranchhordas Nagardas, a firm, v. Messrs Pulee & Co, a firm, Shroff D & D.

607-15.—Motichand & D, Virchand Dalcharam, a firm, v. Messrs Pulee & Co, a firm, Shroff D & D.

301-15.—Bdg G W & Co, The Crescent Mills & Co, Ltd., and anr, v. Messrs Hansraj Jiram, a firm, Payne & Co.

Long Causes.

1104-14.—Jehangir S M & H, Tatia Pandu Kangutkar v. Narayen Pandu Shivalkar & ors, Sab & G.

906-14.—Jeh S M & H, Tookaram Mahadeo Narvenkar v. Bai Parwatibai, widow & ors, Manch & N, Hiralal & Co.

617-14.—Jam E & D, Hiralal Gordhandas v. Goolam Mohedin bin Abdool Razak Beg, and ors, Ard H D & Co, Madh K & C.

S C Ct 704-24997-14.—Chitnis M & K Sarawatibai, widow and anr, v. Pandurang Gopal Nagwekar & ors, Little Co, Crawford B & Co.

1167-14.—Tyabji D & Co, Rukhmabai, widow and ors, v. Trimbuck Dwarkanath, Little & Co.

1005-13.—Amin and Desai, Gitabai v. Radhabai widow and anr, Raghavaya N and Co, Smetham B and Co.

813-14.—Khmed L & M, Madhowrao Nilkant Modi v. Aanandibai, widow and anr, Ragh N Co.

In Re Indian Co's Act VI 82 and in Re The Credit Bank of India Ld, in Liqn.—Payne & Co, R. D Sethna Offl Liqr v. N R Misttry and anr, Ard H D & Co, Edg G W & Co, J S D 17-12-14.

360-11—Jehangir M and S, Chimabai widow v Dhulla Kuppa and ors, Daph F and D, Matu J and M.

402-15.—Mehta D & L, Kuppa Dolla & Co, a firm, v. Haji Ali Haji Rahimtulla & anr, Sh D & D, Mulla & Mulla.

386-15.—Payne & Co, Bai Khorshedapoo Pestonji v. Dadabhai Bhandari & ors, Surajmal & Co.

556-15.—Surajmal & Co, Pestonji Dadabhai Bhandari v. Khorshedbanoo & ors, Payne & Co.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 10.

The rainfall due to the Bay monsoon current has been confined to Burma and Assam. The Arabian Sea current continues to give rain in South Madras. The showers have extended northwards along the west coast into Gujarat.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and Konkan; local in Lower Burma, Gujarat and South Madras.

The principal amounts are:—Bhamo one and a half inches; Silchar six; Dhubri five; Dibrugarh, Tejpur, and Gauhati three; Shillong two; Sibsagar one; Ahmedabad three quarters and Madura one.

Forecast:—No important change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 10th July, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded at Delhi and clear elsewhere. The air is driver than usual and temperature is in excess in the north and the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the extreme north-western districts and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Temperature continues in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in east Rajputana and upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been fairly general in Gujarat and local on the Kathiawar coast; Veraval has had 0.11in., Surat 0.46in. and Ahmedabad 0.75in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual in Central India West. Day temperature is in excess in Central India West, north Gujarat and the eastern districts of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpur reports 0.16in. of rain. Skies are clear in the extreme north-eastern districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess; night temperature is also above normal at Jubbulpore and Raipur.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general but light; Bombay has had 0.16in., Ratnagiri 0.14in. and Mormugao 0.25in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal as in defect. Day temperature is in excess.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has increased to-day. It has been nearly general in the Konkan and south Malabar and fairly general in Gujarat, while isolated showers have occurred in Kathiawar and the Central Provinces.

Local rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula. A few showers may occur in south Gujarat and on the Kathiawar coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 10th of July, 1915.

STATION.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date	Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	97.3	82.0	83	..	0	..
Do. (9th)	95.0	87.3	80	..	0	—0.05
Jask				..	0	..
Muskat	102.4	80.3	72	..	0	—0.15
Do. (9th)						
PUNJAB	107.8	88.8	66	..	0.53	—0 66
Multan	113.8	81.1	29	..	1.69	—2 34
Rawalpindi	109.6	88.2	52	..	1.87	—1.65
Lahore	104.6	85.5	63	..	2.17	..
Hissar	102.7	87.3	42	..	2.70	—3.85
Ambala	104.0	89.0	46	..	3.18	—3.00
Delhi						
UNITED PROVINCES—	102	79.7	45	..	4.66	—1 05
Agra	103.6	89.6	49	..	2.32	—3.25
Mainpuri	101.4	84.0	53	..	5.42	—2.64
Jhansi	101.4	86.1	51	..	6.43	0 82
Cawnpore	99.4	82 9	48	..	9 38	0.76
Allahabad						
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	115.3	83.2	69	..	0	—0.39
Jacobabad	89.1	82.7	85	..	0.03	—1.44
Karachi	98.0	79.4	58	..	0.60	—2.53
Ajmer	101.5	82.1	55	..	0.52	—4.02
Jalpore	102.4	82 6	63	..	1.16	—5.11
Kotah						
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	89.2	80.9	76	0.09	1.48	—2.98
Dwarka	84.5	81.1	78	0.11	2.81	—3.45
Veraval	98.2	77.3	84	..	2.00	—5 49
Rajkot	97.4	80.0	81	..	5.64	0.01
Bhavnagar Para	87.9	74.7	75	0.46	11.24	—2.19
Surat	102.7	77.6	77	0.75	4 48	—3.48
Ahmedabad	?	?	..	..	1.13	—3 42
Deesa	95.2	76.1	68	..	3.60	—2.63
Neemuch	93.4	75.1	69	..	3.25	—5.46
Indore						
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	93.8	79.5	59	..	13.54	0.26
Jubbulpore	92.6	76.4	66	..	5.42	—5.71
Saugor	94.5	76.0	64	..	8.79	—1.20
Hoshangabad	95	87.0	69	..	9.64	1.11
Khandwa	97.7	76.2	58	..	6.05	—1.64
Akola	97.8	77.1	58	..	5.87	—4.16
Amraoti	96.1	75.7	65	0.16	10.25	—2.18
Nagpur	97.5	78.2	47	..	10.26	—1 56
Chanda	97.0	79.6	65	..	9.01	—3.65
Raipur						
KONKAN—	88.1	79.9	86	0.16	40.73	12 75
Bombay	86.5	77.3	81	0.14	34.07	—7 40
Ratnagiri	85	77.9	85	0.25	40.31	0 96
Mormugao	86.8	76 0	98	0.02	41.65	—11.55
Karwar						
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	95.7	72.1	62	..	8.24	2.25
Malegaon	89.4	64.7	64	..	5.48	—0.47
Ahmednagar	88.0	68.5	73	..	15.71	9.10
Poona	94.6	71.3	67	..	5.63	—0.53
Sholapur	92.2	68.3	67	..	2.00	—2.12
Bijapur	80.5	65.1	83	..	12.51	0.23
Belgaum	91.8	68.3	71	..	13.12	6.26
Ahmedabad	97.8	75.8	52	..	8.55	0.79
Nizamabad (Indur).	94.8	76.4	81	..	9.15	3.18
Hyderabad						
MALABAR AND CEYLON	88	77.1	77	..	35.46	—15 84
Mangalore	87.0	77.3	85	..	35.62	—9 42
Calicut	87.3	73.7	79	0.66	33.78	—2.98
Cochin	85.4	75.6	93	0 15	9.30	0.18
Colombo						
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—	103.1	83.2	52	..	7.90	1.41
Masulipatam	97.1	74.5	61	..	5 11	2.63
Bellary	101.6	83.4	48	..	1.26	—3.18
Cuddapah	98	79.1	76	..	2.45	—0.75
Madras	88.9	68.8	77	..	6.66	2.38
Bangalore	89.5	73.8	75	..	4.07	3.01
Coimbatore	97.4	77.0	66	..	2.11	0.25
Trichinopoly	96.9	77.5	77	..	1.39	—0.85
Negapatam						

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may be comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 10th July 1915, was 29.984 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparision at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 9-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Bombay Mean Time. h	m	Depth on Still. ft.	in	Month.	Low Water. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	July.					July				
SAT.	10	m	10	48	26	9	10	m	3	27	17	3
			10	4a	24	6		m	4	36a	20	9
SUN.	11	m	11	24	27	4	11	m	4	10	16	9
			10	47a	24	11			5	17a	20	2
MO.	12	m	11	57	27	11	12	m	4	50	16	4
			11	27a	25	5			5	54a	19	8
TU.	13	m					13	m	5	26	16	1
			0	27a	28	4			6	28a	19	2
W.	14	m	0	6	25	10	14	m	6	1	16	0
			0	55a	28	6			7	0a	18	9
TH.	15	m	0	45	26	1	15	m	6	35	16	2
			1	24a	28	5			7	31a	18	5
FR.	16	m	1	25	26	2	16	m	7	8	16	7
			1	54a	28	3			8	2a	18	1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July	Sunrise	Sunset.
,, 10 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 8m.	,, 7h. 20m
,, 11 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 8m.	,, 7h. 20m
,, 12 (Monday)	,, 6h. 8m.	,, 7h. 20m
,, 13 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 8m.	,, 7h. 20m
,, 14 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 9m.	,, 7h. 20m
,, 15 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 9m.	,, 7h. 19m
,, 16 (Friday)	,, 6h. 9m.	,, 7h. 19m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, July 4th14.1m. 24-2m. a.m.; Apogee, 8th, 4-3h. p.m.; New Moon.12th, 3h. 0-8m. p.m.; First Quarter, 20th, 2h. 38-8m. a.m. Perigee, 24th, 10-9h. a.m.; Full Moon, 26th, 5h.41-0m p.m

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 9th July, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ..	29.783	inches
Temperature of Air	84.0	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.3	,,
Dew Point	76.2	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.778	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	5.6	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	88.1	,,
Minimum do. do.	79.9	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,SW	
Movement of Wind	30	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.11	inches
Total fall during month	0.58	,,
Do. do. year	42.09	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 10th July	0.18	,,

APPEAL TO CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES IN THE EAST.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I have learnt with regret from the "Theosophist," Adyar, "Madras," August 1914, and the, "Hearld of the Golden Age," London, January 1915, that Christian Missionaries in the East think fit to advise people who may be vegetarians to become flesh-eaters, and thereby spread the butchery of poor animals.

In England and other European countries, Christian humanitarians have started vegetarian societies in London, Manchester, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Paris, Berlin and several other cities to preach to the people the various advantages of the vegetarian diet from the Mercy, Health, Temperance and Economic points of view,—the Salvation Army as well as eminent doctors who have studied the subject cure drunkards of their crave by the vegetarian diet treatment——special homes are opened to cure patients of various diseases by the vegetarian diet treatment——learned humanitarians have been protesting against the diabolical cruelties to poor animals in trains, ships, markets, and slaughter houses—cases are reported from time to time in newspapers of sudden déaths from meat poisoning—and medical writers describe many diseases as caused by flesh-eating.

I therefore beg your Christian missionary readers to kindly study vegetarian literature which may be had from the undersigned and be so good as to advise Christian as well-known Christian flesh-eaters in India and other Eastern countries to become vegetarians for the sake of Mercy, Health, Temperance and Economy.—Yours, etc.,

LALLUBHAI GULABCHAND JHAVERI,
Honorary Manager.

The Bombay Humanitarian Fund Office,
309, Shroff Bazar,
Bombay July 1st.

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Worth a fortune to anybody ! !

Do you like to penetrate the motives and sentiments of persons around you ?

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Do post a card now :—

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M A., LL.B., F,L,L C.,
Secretary, The Latent Light Culture
PANNALAL TERRACES, GRANT ROAD,
BOMBAY.

HALT!

Have you enquired about the new J. H. 2½ H/P. two stroke Motor cycle fitted with Sturmey Archer free engine and 3 speed Hub, back kick starter, foot boards, all the controls from the handlebar, spring forks, 26" wheels Palmer tyres, two tool bags, tools, carriers, Lucas's lamp and horn complete.

It is not a production of a novice, but is manufactured by the late General Manager and Motor Cycle Foreman of Bradbury Ltd., who had been in these companies for 31 and 22 years respectively.

Send for our prices. It will astound you.

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AT THE
INTERNATIONAL STORES
NEXT TO HOTEL MAJESTIC,
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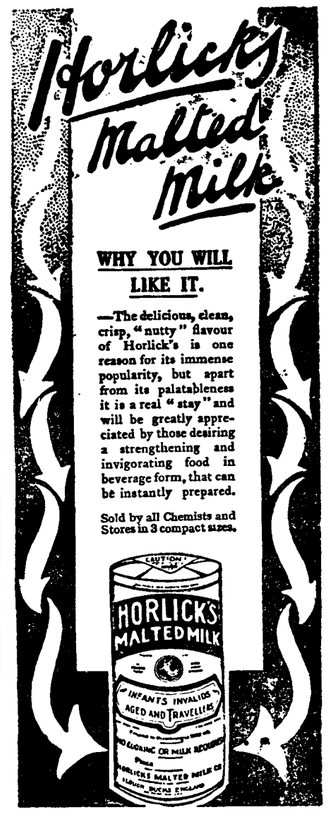
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WHY YOU WILL LIKE IT.
—The delicious, clean, crisp, "nutty" flavour of Horlick's is one reason for its immense popularity, but apart from its palatableness it is a real "stay" and will be greatly appreciated by those desiring a strengthening and invigorating food in beverage form, that can be instantly prepared.
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HORLICK'S MALTED MILK
FOR INFANTS INVALIDS AGED AND TRA

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

FIFTEENTH SESSION AT POONA.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

WAR AND INDIA'S DUTY.

QUESTION OF RE-UNION.

LORD WILLINGDON PRESENT.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S GOOD WISHES.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

POONA, July 10.

The fifteenth Bombay Provincial Conference met to-day in a specially constructed pandal in Peshwa's Wada, Poona City. Fully fifteen hundred persons of whom over a hundred were ladies were present, including 650 delegates, the rest being visitors. The management of the Conference had to stop the admission of visitors within a quarter of an hour after the proceedings opened in order to prevent overcrowding. Of the delegates who numbered over six hundred and fifty three hundred and fifty came from other districts all over the Presidency, Bombay city alone contributing about 150. The local delegates numbered three hundred. Gujarat contributed about sixty delegates. In spite of opposition in some quarters the efforts of the organisers have been fruitful in convincing that public sympathy in the presidency was for the most part with the ideals of the Congress and the life-long teaching of the late Mr. Gokhale. Towards the latter part of the proceedings, members of the Executive Council, the Commissioner of the Division, the Collector of Poona district and several other European officials attended. The arrival of the Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon evoked considerable enthusiasm, this being the first occasion in this Presidency on which the Governor of the Presidency graced a political meeting which was in any way connected with the Indian National Congress. It may be remembered that since the Surat fiasco in 1907 this is the first Provincial Conference held in the Bombay Presidency by the Moderates.

At five minutes to three the President of the Conference arrived at the pandal and was conducted to the dais in a procession and at three the proceedings commenced after two songs sung by some young ladies.

Among those present on the dais the following ladies and gentlemen were noticed: Sir Richard Lamb, the Hon. Mr. Carmichael and Mrs. Carmichael, Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, the Commissioner Central Division, and Mrs. Seddon, Mr. M. K. Gandhi, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Lady Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Vithaldas Damodardas Thackersi, the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, the Hon. Mr. Ramanbhai Nilkant, Mrs. Nilkant, the Hon. Mr. Patel, the Hon. Mr. Rodda, the Hon. Mr. Samaldas Lalubhai, the Hon. Mr. Kamat, the Hon. Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, the Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Shastri, the Hon. Mr. Gadbole, the Hon. Mr. N. M. Samarth, Mr. Jehangir Petit, Mr. Kaikhusbru Ghaswalla, Dr. Gune, Sardar Kebe, Mrs. Ranade, Mrs. Joshi, Mrs. Thakore, the Hon. Rao Bahadur Sathe, the Hon. Mr. Rodda, the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, the Hon. Mr. Kamat, the vardhan, Rao Bahadur Ramnarayen Amerchand, Rao Bahadur Onkar, Sardar N. C. Natu, Sardar G. D. Pause, the Mon. Mr. Upasani, Rao Bahadur Patak, Rao Bahadur Vaidya, Rev. Mr. Tilak, Mr. Ratansi Dharamsey, Mrs. Khedkar. Mr. Manubhai Nanabhai, Mr. T. R. Desai, Mr. M. K. Mehta, Dastoor Khan Bahadur Kaikobad and Mrs. Dastoor, Sirdar Naoroji Padumji and Mrs. Padumji, Mr. Hatch, Collector of Poona, Mrs. Kalia, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Rieu, Secretary to Government General Department, Mrs. Rieu, Major Hooten, I.M.S.

Among the delegates all communities were well represented.

Mr. H. N. Apte on rising to speak was enthusiastically cheered. He said before I proceed to read my speech of welcome to you I am sure you will be glad if I read to you some of the letters and good wishes I have received, specially one from Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and the other from the Hon. Sir Pherozeshaw M. Mehta:—

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI'S LETTER.

VERSAVA,
9th July 1915.

Dear, Mr. H. A. Wadia,
President,
Fifteenth Provincial Conference,
Poona.

Let me say a word how most heartily I wish success to this Conference the first convened under the Congress Constitution.

I am glad to read in the papers, it promises to be a very successful one.

I am very sorry I cannot attend it. I am sure this Conference has to do and will do much important work to promote the cause for which the Congress has been labouring for a long time. Repeating my best wishes for the success of the Conference,

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) DADABHAI NAOROJI.

SIR PHEROZESHAH'S INABILITY TO ATTEND CONFERENCE.

Deolali, 8th July 1915.

To,

H. N. Apte, Esq.,

Chairman, Reception Committee of the 15th Bombay Provincial Conference, 1915.

Dear Sir,

I had looked forward with great eagerness to attend the sittings of your Conference at Poona as member of the Reception Committee and as delegate, and to participate, to some extent, however little, in its proceedings and deliberations. It is therefore, with no small regret and disappointment that I find myself unable to do so on account of ill health. But even though absent, I may be allowed to give expression to my great admiration for the vigorous and enthusiastic public spirit, which Poona has displayed in organising this Conference. I recognise that at the present momentous crisis in the history of the British Empire when she is devoting all her resources and energies to bring to a successful termination the great struggle, in which she is engaged in the cause of freedom, humanity and civilisation, all political controversies will be hushed and the Conference will deem it its greatest function to proclaim solemnly and emphatically the loyalty and devotion of our Province to the British Crown. As I said at the Public Meeting in the Town Hall of Bombay at the beginning of the War, the Conference will repeat at this critical and momentous juncture that while we have spoken often enough at Congresses and Conferences, of our rights and charters, and our privileges, at such a moment as the present, we can only remember that we owe holy duties and sacred obligation to that British Empire, of which we are growing more and more an integral portion. Let me join in spirit what will be undoubtedly your memorable proceedings in this behalf with my sincere wishes for the success of your great Conference.

I beg to remain,
Dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sd.) PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA.

MR. H. N. APTE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Apte, after most cordially welcoming the Delegates and other visitors to the Conference, referred in brief to the previous fifteen sessions of the Conference. Referring to the last session of Surat in 1907, Mr. Apte said: In 1907 the Fourteenth Conference held its meeting at Surat. Since then, it must be confessed, owing to various reasons, we had no session till to-day. Ladies and Gentlemen, you are all aware that the Provincial Conference, though for all practical purposes separate entities, are institutions which are bound by the constitution and the rules made by that central national organization—the Indian National Congress. Till the year 1908 both the Indian National Congress and its ramifications—the several Provincial Conferences—had no prescribed laws and regulations. Their work was conducted on traditional lines. It was thought that the harmonious way in which business was transacted at the different sessions of the National and Provincial assemblies continuously for many years, was a sufficient ground to suppose that there was no necessity, at any rate in the near future, to bind the organization by a hard and fast constitution. But there was a sudden rift in the lute in the year 1908.

THE RUPTURE AT SURAT.

I need not recount to you the sad and unfortunate events that caused a rupture in the Congress organization at Surat. Those who thought that our pace was too slow and that our ways were too mild for them, wanted to swamp us and to capture the organization to use it for their own wild political propaganda. Fortunately, however, the wisdom and the prompt action on the part of our great leaders from the several provinces saved the Congress and strengthened it by providing it with a constitution under which its seven subsequent sessions have been held. According to that constitution, the Provincial Conferences are only the branches of the Congress organization and their work is to be conducted according to the rules under that constitution.

AN INTERVAL OF SEVEN YEARS.

The constitution and the rules were formed and adopted by the All India Congrerss Committee in April 1908 and that year's session of the Congress at Madras was the first session that was held in strict accordance with the rules. That session was no doubt a complete success. In the Presidency of Madras no difficulty was found to establish District Congress Committees, and even in our Presidency such Committees were brought into existence. But it must be confessed, they did not take a firm root. One of the main objects of formulating the Congress constitution was that its ramifications should extend all over the country and although the first attempts to bring into existence such ramifications met with success, it was soon found that some time must pass before the taproots of our National organization could be said to have gone sufficiently deep into the Districts and the Talukas. The first three or four years after the formulation of the constitution were a period of suspense and anxiety even for the central organization. It was therefore thought that sufficient time should be allowed to pass in our Presidency—the home of the leading seceders and dissenters—before attempts were made to convene a session of the Conference.

ADVANTAGES OF WAITING.

The waiting had its advantages. The constitutionalists gained strength in numbers everywhere and during the last two years, suggestions and requests to hold a session of the Conference were received from the leading people of several district towns. It was therefore thought that the time was ripe not only for convening a meeting of the Conference, but to invite the Congress to hold its session in our Presidency. In December last, such invitation was given at Madras and it was suggested that a session of the Conference if held a few months before the meeting of the Congress would strengthen the hands of Bombay in making the Bombay session of the Congress a thorough success inasmuch as the necessary preliminary work of forming new District Congrerss Committees and reviving the old ones all over the Presidency will have been done by the promoters of the Conference and thus lightened the labours of the leaders in Bombay. Ladies and Gentlemen, I have thus given you the main reason according to my lights why an interval of seven years was allowed to pass, and why it was decided to hold a session of the Conference this year. There are various reasons for our apparent inaction, but I feel I should not take up your time in going over them in detail. We wanted to wait and gain strength in all the District towns and your presence here in such large numbers in spite of the inconvenient season and time bears testimony to the triumph of constitutionalism.

TALK OF UNION AND COMPROMISE.

Ladies and Gentlemen, while I am speaking of the constitution of the Congress and the Conference, I feel I must refer to the talk of union and compromise which is going on around us. I for one fail to understand the significance of these words. We have no quarrel with any one. We have separated ourselves from none. We formulated a constitution for the central political organization and its ramifications because we wanted to do our duty of educating the people, voicing their grievances and placing their legitimate aspirations before the Government in a better and more efficacious and efficient manner. There was and there is no intention of keeping off any workers in the field of national amelioration. All who wish to join us in that field are always welcome and they will be received with open arms if and when they come through the proper door. The house is open to all but not if they insist upon entering through a breach which we are asked to make in the walls that support the house. Those who do not like our constitution and our creed, but are anxious to join us, insist upon our abolishing certain rules and relaxing the vigour of others in order to enable their conscience to feel that they did not accept the constitution in forming which, they complain, they had no hand. They call this a compromise. It may be a compromise that would satisfy them, but I have no doubt you all would think that entertaining a propsal for such a compromise would be compromising the principle of the constitution.

The great contention on the part of those that cannot or will not see eye to eye with us is that the country is not with us—that we are a minority. Without admitting even for a moment the validity of this contention, I would simply remind them that the history of success is the history of minorities. Let us therefore wait and go on unflinchingly with our work. That, more than anything else, will convince those that think that the present constitution is for keeping them at a distance, are labouring under a false impression. No, the aim of the constitution is not so low. Its one single aim, let me sincerely assure them, is to strengthen the edifice of the National Congress and its ramifications, to increase their utility and to widen the scope of their work in the country.

THE WAR AND INDIA'S LOYALTY.

Turning to the war in Europe, Mr. Apte said:—From one end of the country to the other expressions of unswerving loyalty to the British Government, the British Empire and the British Throne have been and are still being spontaneously evoked. The rich and the poor, the small and the great, the Reis and the Rayat, the classes and the masses have expressed their loyalty in unequivocal terms and paid their mite towards the expenses of the war and the war-relief fund most unstintingly. More than 2,00,000 of our gallant and warlike soldiers, the flower of our country, are actually at the front and more will go if more be needed to shed their blood to save the Empire. However, it was thought that the Presidency should have a fresh opportunity to voice forth the feelings of devotion and loyalty at a meeting of the Provincial Conference which is a political body of a thoroughly representative character. And here we are—the chosen representatives of all classes, creeds and communities in the Presidency—assembled with one great desire to assure Indian Government and the British People of our unswerving faith in them and our readiness to help them at this critical time. Ladies and Gentlemen, I have no doubt, you will all thank us, the citizens of Poona for having decided to hold this session of the Conference at this time of the year in our town the seat of the Provincial Government in this season. England has entered the war not for its own aggrandisement but because she did not want to break her promises, betray her friends and allow small nations like Belgium to be bullied by Germany. She is fighting the cause of justice and her one aim is to keep the flag of liberty flying not over her own Empire but over the whole world and I have no doubt she will succeed because God and Justice and the whole Empire are at her back.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE MR. GOKHALE.

And now let me turn to the great loss of our city in particular and of the nation, nay, of the British Empire in general. I allude to the very sad and untimely death of the great national hero, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale. I know you all miss him to-day more than ever. He would have stood where I—one of the humblest of his admirers—am standing to welcome you. You miss his potent and eloquent voice, his majestic figure, his superb ability, his magnanimous bearing, his inspiring patriotism, his ardour, his energy, his sweet reasoning, and his words of wisdom. You have all heard or read many of the complimentary speeches delivered in meetings held to pass resolutions of condolence on his death and to raise memorials in his honour not only in this country, but all over the Empire. They all describe his all-round greatness in the choicest terms that the speakers could think of. His Imperial Majesty, Secretary of State Cabinet Ministers, Viceroys, Governors of Provinces Princes and Chiefs have paid magnificent tributes to his memory. It is impossible for me to add anything new to what is already said in this behalf.

WHEN WAR ENDS.

After referring to the tributes paid to Mr. Gokhale by the Rt. Hon. Mr. Montague and Lord Curzon, Mr. Apte said:—

We are all aware that the present times are more for discussing ways and means that would enable us to help Government effectually and not for discussing subjects of a controversial nature. We have iterated and reiterated our grievances and needs; we have perissently voiced forth very strongly and in quite unequivocal terms the aspirations of the country. We can, therefore, without receding an inch from where we stand, afford to devote the greater portion of our time, if not the whole, to problems which the people can solve themselves. The Indian people have proved their loyalty and their worth; and the British people have fully recognised them. We have spontaneously gone forth to perform our duty towards Government and I am sure you feel no doubt that when the war ends, Government will equally spontaneously fulfil our political aspirations.

Mr. Apte then called upon the Conference to formally elect their President.

The Hon. Mr. Ramanbhai N. Mahipatram in proposing Mr. Hormasjee A. Wadia said Mr. Wadia was already too well known to make his choice appreciated. It was a choice fittingly made by the reception committee. He was in close touch with the political ideas of the Deccan for the last thirty years and his liberality of mind was well known to every body.

Rao Bahadur Vithal Narain Pathak seconded the resolution. In doing so, he said Mr. Wadia, was one of the band of patriotic Parsi gentlemen who have been taking part in the political movements of the country for many years. He knew no distinction of race or creed, he was more an Indian than a Parsi

Mr. Ratansi D. Morarji Gokuldas and the Hon. Mr. Keshavrao Vakil supported the resolution.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Mr. Wadia, who was greeted with cheers on rising said:—

Ladies and gentlemen,—I thank you with every sincerity for the honour you have done me in asking me to preside at the fifteenth Provincial Conference of our Presidency. When I was asked by some kind friends if I would be able to preside, my first feeling was of great diffidence; but when I knew that it was the unanimous wish of those, whose services have been so much greater and more valuable to our cause than anything I could boast of, I bowed to their wishes in spite of all my diffidence and have gratefully agreed to place my services, whatever they might be worth, at their disposal and yours. I can only repeat, I thank you all for your generous confidence, and I trust to your kindness to overlook many defects, of which I am very painfully conscious, in undertaking my task.

The long interval that has elapsed since the meeting of the fourteenth Provincial Conference has been full of many pregnant events and has not been free, alas! from grievous losses in the ranks of our workers; but it will be too long and difficult a task on this occasion even to attempt to deal with them adequately; and I must confine myself to two principal events to-day—one of great hope and encouragement, and the other of a great and grievous loss from the effects of which we have scarcely yet emerged.

OUR GOVERNOR.

This is the first time the Conference meets during Lord Willingdon's Governorship, and I am sure I am voicing the thoughts and feelings of you all, when I say how deeply and truly grateful we feel to our august Sovereign and his Ministers for sending to our Presidency a Governor of His Excellency's stamp, so deeply imbued with a sense of genuine and equal sympathy for all classes and all communities and all interests; so firmly resolved to view all questions impartially and justly; and so painstaking and persistent in his endeavour to be accessible to all, to be patient with all; and above everything to be friendly to us all. His Excellency came to us in happier times than these, and the manner in which he grappled with his great, difficult and laborious task—aided as his Excellency was by the happy and valued share which Lady Willingdon brought to that task—captivated the hearts and minds of our people in a remarkable degree. Whether their Excellencies were in Bombay, or Poona, or in Mahableshwar or touring in the Districts, there was the same devotion to duty, the same sympathy with all, the same encouragement to all, which have distinguished their stay in our midst, and which have gathered to them our profound gratitude and our deep attachment. And at the great crisis in the history of the British Kingdom and Empire, which so suddenly and swiftly overtook us in August last, the relations they had established with all classes, all communities and all creeds were an asset, of which the value could not be exaggerated, whether we look at them from the narrower point of provincial need or the broader aspect of Imperial exigency. Fortunate was the King-Emperor in having such a representative of the Crown; and fortunate indeed was this Presidency in having such a ruler at such a time. It is not possible for me to go into any detail in the limited time at my disposal, but I am sure it is not necessary to do so either; for, Lord and Lady Willingdon's work, since the war, is a chapter of service and sacrifice, which will be a memorable page in the history of this Presidency. And when we think of how that work was done at one time in spite of intense and agonizing suspense, and later, alas! with the weight of a most crushing blow, we know not how adequately to express all we feel. We have been witnesses hitherto to it all in speechless but most sincere sympathy, in silent and sorrowful regard, and in distant but deep admiration. But we cannot let this occasion pass by without tendering to their Excellencies, on behalf of the Presidency of Bombay, the expression of our grief for their great loss, our sympathetic share in their great sorrow, and our respectful homage for their noble fortitude and devotion to duty, subordinating all to the service of their Sovereign and his subjects with singular self-sacrifice. It is our fervent and heart-felt prayer that they may find comfort and solace in the fact that their son died a noble death in the service of his Sovereign and his country, and that Providence may vouchsafe to them health and strength and courage to bear the blow which is the hardest for a father and a mother to bear throughout life.

GOPAL KRISHNA GOKHALE.

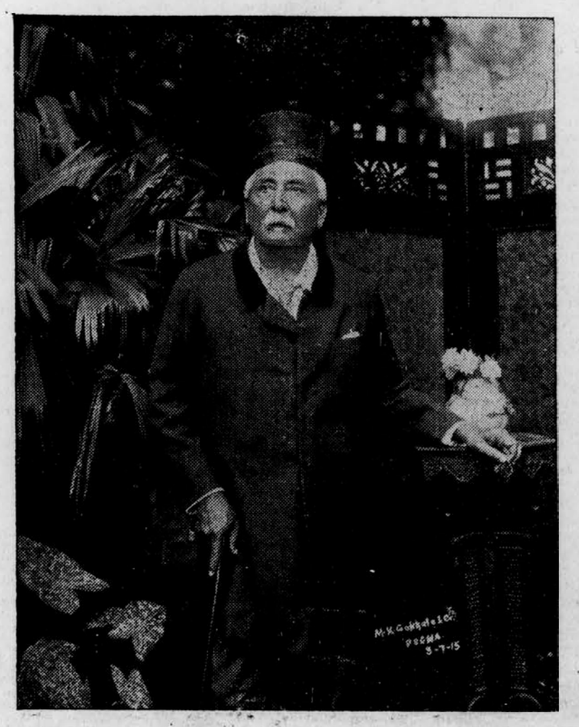
The death of Gopal Krishna Gokhale has deprived our Presidency of one of its truest, noblest and most useful and valued sons and all India of the first and greatest servant of his day. That death has been felt in every Taluka and District, in every Province and Presidency as an irreparable national loss. I cannot trust myself to speak of my own personal feelings at the premature loss of one, who, for the last twenty years, secured, by his personal virtues and worth, my constant affection, and by his public career of undaunted independence, and of unswerving fidelity to our country's cause, my life-long attachment. Knowing as I knew him, I can truly say that he died too early, because he loved and served his country too well. Death stared him in the face; but he served as regardless of death as the many heroes, who have died on the battlefield in their country's service in this eventful year. In his presence I forgot that he was a Hindu and I was a Parsee and remembered only that we were Indians both and that he was one of the truest Indians that ever lived. His career was brief as we measure time ordinarily; but his career was one of the longest if we measure his life by the many services he rendered and by the many benefits he conferred or secured. This City of Poona will have the great glory always that it was Gokhale's home, where he began his momerable creer, where he attained his highest fame and where he laid down his life in our people's service. All India is proud of him; but Poona should be the proudest, for nowhere else will you see so many monuments of his work his struggles, his aspirations and his undying faith. It is the fashion with many of our critics to speak of us as a heterogeneous mass of warring creeds and irreconcilable elements, which cannot be moulded into one nation. And yet what did we witness when Gokhale died? It seemed as if all India stood by his funeral pyre united in one common grief—men and women—old and young—of every creed, of every class, of every community—to pay their last sad tribute to the man, who united all India in his death, as he had sought to love and serve India—one and indivisible—all his life. Of all his great services to our country, this was his greatest service and of all the many lessons, which his life teaches us, there is none which deserves our recognition and acceptance and adoption more than this—that our country's greatest claim upon us is that in her service we should be to each other as he was to us all.

THE SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.

Gopal Krishna Gokhale needs no monument in marble or bronze. He was of those, of whom posterity will say that they—
—though the general doom

(Continued on page 6.)

MR. H. A. WADIYA



President of the Fifteenth Bombay Provincial conference held at Poona.

MR. H. A. APTE

Chairman of the Reception Committee, Bombay Provincial Conference.

BOMABY PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

(*Continued from page 5.*)

Hath swept the column from their tomb,
A mightier monument command.

That mightier monument should be the perpetuation of the great work he founded and left incomplete, because he did not live long enough to complete it. Such was his own dying wish, and, to my mind, that wish should be carried out by all who knew him and all he served as a sacred obligation and a pious duty. The future fate of 'the Servants of India Society' was his last and greatest concern. He must have felt, when he knew he was approaching his end, as a father feels when he leaves his offspring, who has not reached manhood and who must struggle in life without a father's protection and guidance. And we, who were his friends, we, whom he served so well and so selflessly and in whose service he died so early, shall we not act towards that offspring as in duty bound, when it was left to our care and friendship with his latest breath? And what is the duty he has left to us? Really and truly the permanent continuance of a great work for all India. I will quote briefly what was said recently on the point by Mrs. Besant, at the Provincial Conference of the United Provinces, in words which will appeal to you more than anyting I can say:—

"Gokhale felt that India needed a body of political and social workers, who would labour with the enthusiasm of religionists and the wisdom of statesmen. A burning patriotism is to be their religion, an unwearying sacrifice to be their guru dakshina a steadfast perseverance to be their Bhakti, a whole hearted service, their Dharma. Let us then at least secure the physical existence of the Society, that it may train up the workers of the future and maintain the workers of the present, that it may carry on his plans, and in that best of all forms be his living monument."

We all rejoice, ladies and gentlemen, that there is to be an All-India monument to Gokhale's memory and that monument shall be in accordance with his last message to his countrymen. I do not disguise from myself and I do not wish to disguise from you the misgivings which are entertained and the warnings that have been uttered. But is there real cause for them? No doubt, his guiding voice and his controlling hand will no longer be there. But is every good work or cause to die with the founder or leader's death? Is this great Motherland of ours to be perpetually barren of great sons like Gokhale? Sould we not have a larger faith and a higher trust? The youths, that will come to the Society in future, will come inspired by the same highest motives, will be bound by the same gravest vows, will dedicate their future to the same great cause in the same great spirit, and will do their work in the light of day before the public eye and under the public scrutiny. If we cannot give to such as these our trust, then what cause is there that we can trust at all?

INDIA AND THE WAR.

Ladies and gentlemen, this day twelve months ago, on 10th July 1914, which of us could have prophesied or even dreamed that in less than a month, the British Empire would be involved in the stupendous struggle ever recorded in the history of the word? Yet in three weeks Europe stood confronted with a catastrophe, which, though dreaded long, has been withstood so long, that it was fondly imagined that it could be withstood for ever. And when the war broke out, the first thought that overwhelmed us, was how in our day it could be possible for one man or two to deluge the world with blood and spread devastation and desolation, which extended in six short months over three continents?

We may say to-day in Virgil's famous words more truly, more appropriately and more intensely:—

"SAEVIT TOTO MARS IMPIUS ORBE."

It is the most impious war in all history, which the tyrants from Germany and Austria-Hungary have forced upon the whole civilised world. It extends from the west coast of Europe to the east coast of Asia, and in Africa from Egypt in the North to the Transvaal in the South. It has been levying its terrible toll from both the hemispheres and the Messenger of Death has been hovering over far off homes in Canada and Australasia, not less than in the United Kindom and France and Belgium; in Germany and Austria-Hungary; in Russia and the Balkan States; in Italy and Turkey, in Egypt and Asia Minor and in India and Japan. It involves the fate and future of every nation, not excluding the neutral nations themselves. The issue is between Freedom and Tyranny, between justice and injustice; and between righteousness and wrong-doing. Our Sovereign King-Emperor and his august Allies are fighting for freedom, for justice and for righteousness.

At such a time it was our duty to stand firmly, faithfully and unflinchigly by our Sovereign and his Government. The world has witnessed India's attitude and India's response. We never hesitated and never wavered. We never calculated or concerted or bargained. We acted East and West and South and North, from one common irresistible impulse. Our Princes and people, who spontaneously placed their all at their Sovereign's disposal, thought only of one great and paramount duty. It was the Sovereign's call. It was the Empire's defence. And every Province and Presidency and every town and city—every class and community and creed—remembered what they owed to the personal virtues—the friendship, the regard and the sympathy of three successive Sovereigns, since India was placed under the Crown; and remembered only the benefits and blessings of British Rule. There was not a moment, not a pause for selfish reflection. It was all uncalculating fervour and undeniable loyalty. And it is because of that, as we are now glad and thankful to know, that we have brought it home to the mind and conscience of the great British people, how we were grossly misrepresented and how they were grossly misled by those, who, in season and out of season, never wearied to poison the wells from which they imbibed their knowledge of our country and our people.

OUR SOVEREIGN'S CONFIDENCE.

His King-Emperor and his Viceroy have met India's response with a signal mark of their generous, wise and unquestioning confidence. For the first time in our history Indian soldiers have been called to fight in the battlefields of Europe. They were sent straight into the field from our shores to fight shoulder to shoulder with their British comrades in arms in Flanders and in France. They were asked to share with the British army the post of danger and the post of honour in the foremost fight. We did not know till the Viceroy declared that he was able to spare in defence of the Empire two hundred thousand soldiers—Hindus and Mahomedans, Rajputs and Sikhs, Pathans and Punjabees, Gurkhas and Garhwalis and Jats to fight wherever they were required and wherever they were ordered. We did not know till the Prime Minister proudly proclaimed in the Guildhall in May last that India had put into the field 23 Regiments of Cavalry and 124 Regiments of Infantry, spontaneously despatched and magnificently equipped.

OUR SOLDIERS.

It has not been fully realised and it is necessary, therefore, to realise how our soldiers have borne themselves. They were never told their exact destination when they left our shores. And if they had been told, how many of them could have known what was Belgium or France, and Egypt and Mesopotamia, or East Africa and the Cameroons and Nyasaland? And what did they know of the Red Sea or the Persian Gulf, of the Nile or the Tigris, of the Suez Canal and the Dradanelles, and of the Mediterranean or the British Channel? They were as ignorant of the German Emperor and his frightfulness or of the Austrian Emperor and his helpless dotage as we are of the inhabitants of Saturn or Mars. They had no notion of Germany's pledge of Belgium's neutrality or its perfidious breach. They could not have understood how Great Britain stood as of old the champion of the weak and the oppressed, of international good faith and of universal freedom. And yet they went in the spirit of true soldiers:—

'Theirs not to reason why,
'Theirs not to make reply,
'Theirs but to do and die.

They went because the Sirkar called. They knew only that their Sovereign needed their services. They wished only to be true to their salt, faithful to their truth, worthy of their ancient and honourable traditions. And they went hundreds and thousands of miles away from their land, their homes and their kith and kin, to serve and lay down their lives, if needed, in a strange land and among a foreign people amidst bewildering surroundings, beyond all thought or anticipation. They have gone leaving their nearest and dearest behind them—aged parents, helpless wives, unprotected children—leaving them to the Sirkar's care, leaving them too in the faith that their people—you and I and every one of us—will not let these want or let them suffer. Many, alas, too many, have gone never to return. The snows of Belgium are their winding sheet, and the turf of France or Flanders is their sepulchre! And not the turf of France or Flanders alone, but also the banks of the Suez Canal, the swamps of Mesopotamia, and the wilds of East Africa. The Sirkar will not forget their services or neglect those they have left to its care and protection. And we, their people, shall we not resolve that as their deeds of daring and death are their country's pride, so those, whom those deeds have bereaved, shall be their country's care, now and always?

OUR PRINCES.

Some of our princes too are at the front. And why? Not because they are in search of emoluments or personal gain. They have vast territories to which there could be no increase. They have wealth enough and perhaps too many titles. No selfish purpose and no compelling fear has moved them. They too have offered spontaneously and from noble and generous impulse all their wealth and all their resources and their personal services through our Viceroy to the King-Emperor and his Government. What would be nobler, more generous, more considerate or more thoughtful than all that the Maharaja Scindia has offered and thought and planned and contributed for the comfort and care of the soldiers on the field and in the trenches or of the wounded in the hospital on sea and shore? Of the spirit of those who have gone to the front I will give but one example. You have all heard of Maharaja Pratapsingh of Jodhpur. He is seventy years old. He has lived a life of strenuous endeavour as ruler and as soldier. He served on the Mahmoond Expedition and in the Tirah Campaign in 1897-98 and on the China Expedition in 1900-01. In 1902, when the *gadee* of Idar fell vacant, Maharaja Pratapsinghji, who had been Prime Minister and Regent of Jodhpur was installed on the *gadee* of his ancestors and when he was installed he said how thankful he was for the many privileges and honours he had enjoyed; but there was one honour more which he coveted, and that was a *bullet in his head on the battle-field* in the service of the King-Emperor and in the defence of his Empire! There you have an example of the spirit of a Rajput soldier and an Indian Prince. We have reason to be proud of them all.

GERMANY'S COMPLAINT.

You will perhaps remember, ladies and gentlemen, that when Indian soldiers were called to the battle-field, in Europe. Germany made it a grievance that Great Britain had *brought Asiatic savages and degraded European warfare.* Asiatic savages indeed. They are a hundred times superior to the German super-men, those monsters born of the union of Satan and Science. Let India tell Germany that it is not the black skin that matters but the black soul. It is not the dark skin of the Indian soldiers that degrades but the dark deeds of the soldiers of Germany and her ally, in Belgium and France and in Poland and Servia and Italy. Did we ever see in Asiatic warfare such inhumanity as the Germans have shown throughout this war? Not in China or Burmah, not in Persia or Afghanistan or Thibet not during the Russo-Japanese Wars did Asiatic soldiers manifest such calculated barbarity, such unmitigated black-guardism, such unbridled licentiousness and such cold-blooded criminality towards old men and women and children, as the German soldiers have been guilty of month after month, week after week and day after day, in this one unhappy year.

THE YELLOW PERIL.

The German Emperor, ladies and gentlemen, has many claims to notoriety. He is not only a Ruler and War-Lord, but fancies himself an artist and a Poet and Prophet. Some years ago he sought to frighten Europe by visions of the Yellow Peril. Neither Europe nor Asia has seen yet any vestige of this Yellow Peril; but Europe has been devastated by and Asia and Africa and America and Australasia are witneses to-day to, a greater peril, a worse and more hideous peril, and that is.

THE PRUSSIAN PERIL.

The Yellow Peril, ladies and gentlemen, was a creation of Imperial imagination. The Prussian Peril is the prepared product and tool of Imperial ambitions, Imperial teaching and Imperial exhortation. And see the result. Crime heaped upon crime, infamy piled on infamy. The invasion of unoffending, peaceful, peace-loving, industrious and prosperous Belgium was an act, which, however, faithless and shameless, did not did not prepare us for the unheard of atrocities and barbarities, which are authentically reported by Lord Bryce and his companion. They will now remain for Germany and her soldiers an indelible record of eternal infamy. They have culminated since in piracy on the ocean highway, the poisoning of wells in Africa, the use of asphyxiating gases and the cold-blooded murder of over a thousand innocent and unoffending men, women and children on the Liner Lusitania.

BERNHARDI'S DOCTRINE.

You have all heard, of course, of General Bernhardi, one of the gifted producers of the Prussian Peril. He has propounded the doctrine that *War is calculated to raise the moral tone of nations, that do not avoid it.* This doctrine has been falsified by his countrymen and verified by their opponents and enemies. Contrast the moral tone today of the German nation with that of the British nation, or the Belgian, or the French, or the Russian, or the Italian or the Serbian. See Belgium, for instance, so undaunted amidst her disasters, so sublime in her sacrifices, so morally supreme, though bleeding and prostrate, and devastated and desolate. See, on the other hand, Germany—so unscrupulous in her aggression, so immoral in her atrocities, so diabolical in her methods, and demoniac in her deeds, so degraded in her mendacities, and so contemptible in her apologies for inexcusable crimes. It is necessary to bear all this in mind, so that we may realise in full the necessity always great but never greater than now of fighting to a finish the stupendous struggle, in which the Empire is engaged. If our Princes and people were so proud and ready and willing at first to volunteer their all in aid of our Sovereign and in defence of the Empire, how much more proud should we not be today that it is the privilege and happy destiny of India and her soldiers to take part with all His Majesty's subjects and soldiers in a war of which the righteousness and justice are proved more and more from day to day, as the struggle proceeds? How much more ready and willing and anxious too should we not be to put at our Sovereign's disposal all we possess and all we are capable of to help His Majesty and his Allies to exterminate the enemy who has given so many proofs of what tedious fate there would be in store for us all from Prussian predominance and German expansion?

THE STRUGGLE.

Our soldiers have done well and we have every hope and confidence they will do as they have done till the end. The Prime Minister has voiced the public thought and feeling that the *battlefields of France and Flanders bear an undying tribute to their bravery.* And our soldiers have fought not in France and Flanders alone. They have fought among the forces of the Crown in no fewer than seven other areas of war and in regard to these secondary scenes of action those fighting there and laying down their lives were engaged in a public service not less important and patriotic and not less essential to the Empire, as Lord Curzon has recently shown.

The struggle must continue and we all must be prepared for a long struggle, a hard struggle; but please God, in the end a struggle crowned with everlasting victory What is taking place in the United Kingdom to-day must inspire us all to go and do likewise each according to his capacity and every one according to his opportunity. The people there are realizing the immensity of the struggle. Mr. Lloyd George, the late Chancellor of the Exchequer and now the Minister for Munition, put the position thus to a Manchester audience in the last week:—

"Now I come as an emissary of the State to carry the most urgent errand ever told to the ears of a Manchester audience. Our country is fighting for its very life; our country is fighting for the liberties of Europe; and upon what it does, upon what it is prepared to sacrifice will depend the issue..... Whether Britain will emerge from this colossal struggle beaten, humiliated, stripped of power, honour, influence and the mere bondslave of a cruel Military tyranny or whether it will come out triumphant free and more powerful than ever for good in the affairs of men."

The Prime Minister in his speech before the House of Commons on the 15th June last—a speech which has been rightly described as his message to the country and the Empire—has told us:—

"A supreme cause is at stake. We have each and all of us to respond with whatever we have, with whatever we can give, and, what is harder still, with whatever we can sacrifice, to the dominating and inexorable call."

INDIA'S SHARE.

I have said above how our Sovereign and his Viceroy have given our country a signal proof of their confidence and trust by placing our soldiers in the forefront of the struggle. All that we should concern ourselves with, while this war lasts, is to prove ourselves worthy of that trust. From the first we have shown and to the last we will show that India knows her duty; recognises her obligations; and is prepared with all the subjects of his Majesty in all his Empire to devote herself body and mind and soul to the successful prosecution of the cause which is her own, because it is the cause of her Sovereign and of the Empire, of which she forms an integral and inseparable part.

India can give the best she has to that cause. She has a people of 35 crores or 350 millions composed of many warlike races who have fought the fight of the Empire whenever called upon with courage, with tenacity, with singular fidelity and with irresistible dash and heedlessness of danger and death. Great Britain with a population of 45 millions has provided 2 millions or 20 lakhs of soldiers and is providing a million or 10 lakhs more. Men from every rank, from every walk and career of life have come forward of their own will and are coming forward of their own will, tearing themselves away from home and family and all the ties that bind and sweeten life, to place their young, hopeful and valuable lives at their country's, and their king's disposal.

France with a population of 40 millions has two millions and a quarter of soldiers serving at the front. She has just called out the class of 1916 boys of 18 the first flower of her youth to arms. These youths are the sons and brothers of men who are fighting or who have laid down their lives. They are the sons of mothers who are widows perhaps the last remnants of a home that is already on the verge of desolation. And yet they have rushed to the call of *la patriee danger.* It is a heavy toll on posterity.

What cannot India do similarly from her immense population? She can give ten times, twenty times, aye, forty times, if required, the two lakhs that have gone. The King-Emperor and his Ministers have only to ask and our warriors will flock in thousands and hundreds of thousands in response to the call. India may not give enough of financial aid because of her poverty. She may not give enough of munitions because of her backwardness in industry. But she can give her men—more than all the Empire can supply. She only awaits the call.

It is not as soldiers alone that we can serve. Our internal products are vast and varied. Thanks to Great Britain's supremacy over the seas, they can reach wherever wanted—to sustain life or prepare munitions. Our labourers are innumerable and from their ranks can be supplied strong men and daring to enlist themselves for making shells and explosives in as many factions as can be improvised. The "Englishman's suggestion seems well worthy of consideration that instead of carrying labourers from India to the United Kingdom, the better course would be to import into India the requiste machinery, which could be adapted to the supply of whatever the forces might require at the front in the way of munitions.

Russia too has set us an example, which we should follow the best way possible to us. Then the Zemstvos have organised themselves into a Union, which, in the present way voluntarily placed all its services at the disposal of the Government for supplying the soldiers with provisions, clothing and foot-wear; for helping the sick and wounded; and for organising sanitary measures at the front. For this purpose they have spent 5½ millions of pounds or more 7¾ crores of rupees. Professor Vinogradoff, the Russian Professor at Oxford, well remarks that the Zemstvos thus provided the spectacle of a *grand mobilisation of society in the service on the Commonwealth—a mobilisation not ordered but spontaneously organised,* in which all Municipal schools, district boards and private individuals and charitable institutions all joined hands, thus affording to the world an unexpected revelation of the capacity of the Russian people to manage their own affairs independently of bureaucratic help. May not we too act in this spirit and organise ourselves in each Province and Presidency to place voluntarily our contributions and our services, however and whenever required, at the disposal of Government? In this connection we should always bear in mind what the Foreign Minister, Sir Edward Grey said from the very first that *there could be no nobler opportunity than that of serving one's country, when its very existence is at stake and when its cause is just and right; and that there never was a time in our history when the crisis was so great and imperative as it is now or a cause more just and right.*

THE WOMEN'S PART.

Ladies and gentlemen, what our women have done in this Presidency, under the energetic and intelligent lead of Lady Willingdon is to us a matter for very great satisfaction. Under the Excellency's whole hearted and enthusiastic inspiration, women of all classes, creeds and communities have worked with remarkable success for the comfort of those that are in the fight for the alleviation of the sick and the wounded. Great and valuable as has been their work, there is need for more, and therer shall be need for much more of it as the war proceeds. It is idle to think of its early termination. It is simply pusillanimous to prattle of peace under the present circumstances. We must fix our distant gaze on the day when the allied forces enter Berlin and the sword of the German Emperor—the Enemy of Peace and Freedom and Humanity—is at the feet of his Majesty and his august Allies. Peace, till that day comes, will not be the peace for which the Empire is gathering all at stake. It is for that peace that the struggle has been maintained and will be endured, and the noble part our women have played hitherto must be played and I have no doubt it shall be played with the devotion and silent sacrifice which are their characteristic.

THE CALL FOR CHARITY.

To help them to do their part, men must come to their aid—not the rich and the well-to-do alone but men even of moderate means. There are calls for charity in other directions also, as you all well know. Sorrow and loss and suffering are rampant on all sides. The war seems almost to devour the coming generation. Day after day we read the Roll of Honour, but we hardly realise what the columns convey. If we look at the illustrated papers and see the youths, the beardless boys, who have gone to their final rest, a pang reaches the heart, as the thought comes over us, that it is the fathers to be of a coming generation that are being immolated on the altars. And the lines of Tennyson come back to our minds:—

O, father, wheresoever thou be,
Who pledged now thy gallant son
A shot, ere half thy draught be done,
Hath stilled the heart that beat from thee.
O Mother, praying God may save
Thy sailor, whilt thy head is bowed,
His heavy shotted hammock shroud
Drops in his vast and wandering grave.

We have known these lines for fifty years. Yet we never realised their terrible truth, as we have realised it in less than fifty weeks of this all-devouring war. Those fathers and mothers are everywhere and many of them are in our own midst and among them the highest in land. We can only convey to these our deep sympathy and our unstinted admiration for laying on the altars of patriotism their dearest and their best with surprising fortitude and undeterred devotion to duty. But there are many many more unknown to us, whom the loss means not the extinction of joy and hope alone, but desolate destitution also. There the call comes in for true charity, and because the destitution must be vast and is vast, our charity should be organised as it has been organised in every part of the Kingdom and Empire. To that organised charity we should all devote what we can spare and we, ladies and gentlemen should make it our duty not only to give ourselves what we can but to get from all around us what they can give. In this way we too can do our part—small, very small indeed, but of no mean account in the aggregate.

INDIAN PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

We must be reluctant and we are all reluctant to increase difficulties of Government viz., any unreasonable and inappropriate demand. But our people's anxiety for our unfortunate countrymen in Germany's custody is neither unreasonable nor inappropriate. It is necessarily great and widespread, and all the more when we are told how the British prisoners are treated. It was inevitable, of course, that their sufferings should be unusual and their position difficult in a hostile land, among people who cannot know their language, and whose language they cannot understand, and with customs and religious observances foreign to German knowledge and German sympathy. But when we add to these inevitable risks of war the cruel fate that may be meted out to them, and which we have good reason to apprehend, because Germany has placed herself beyond all bounds of humanity, the hearts of many and many must be sore with fear and anxiety and we cannot forget the claims of sympathy and concern for those of our countrymen and country women, whose sons or husbands or brothers of fathers are cut off from all aid and all means of making their needs known or their fate remedied. I have do doubt that we can all trust the authorities to do their best: but it will be a matter for great and universal satisfaction if the facts regarding Indian prisoners in Germany and their treatment there are ascertained and published or conveyed to those concerned, without reticence and without delay; and if every measure open to Government is taken for the amelioration of their fate, through those who have knowledge and experience adequate for the purpose and who are also supplied with the necessary funds.

THE DISSEMINATION OF FALSE NEWS.

There is one direction in which the educated classes may give particular aid and relief-aid to our authorities and relief to our fellow countrymen. One of our greatest duties is to prevent the dissemination of false, disturbing and misleading rumours. Our Bazars are full of idle tales of battles lost, which as we know, were never fought, of warships surrendered to the Navy which, as we know, has always been in hiding, of the defection of Allies which Germany wishes and invents but which, as we know, is baseless and impossible, and of German triumphs, which as we know, are pure and deliberate inventions. Germany, ladies and gentlemen, has failed in her dreams about the Indian rebellion and disaffection and disloyalty. But like a desperate gambler Germany seeks to create discontent and distrust and disaffection. Her agents are busy everywhere not openly but stealthily and insidously, with dirty work of inventing and disseminating false tales with the double object of embarrassing our Rulers and disturbing the peace of the ignorant and illiterate. It should be our task to meet these efforts and withstand them in every nook and corner, where our afforts can possibly reach. May I appeal here publicly to my friends of the Servants of India Society and of the Social Service League as I have appealed to them in private that in this direction they can do more than most of us. They move among the people and know them. They are trusted by the people as friends, for they have obtained and secured their trust by their beneficent activities among them, and they can speak to them and tell them the truth to greater purpose and better effect. I trust they will make it their task, as we shall make it our task, in all our Presidency, in every Division and District, and in every Taluka and Mahal, to thwart. The vile attempts of Germany's secret emissaries, by putting the public in possession of the facts as to Great Britain's power and resources and her position and preparations by impressing on them the righteousness of her cause; and by imbuing the ignorant and suspicious and scared with our knowledge, our hopes and our conviction that, be it soon or be it late, victory shall crown the efforts of His Majesty and his Allies and the enemy shall be defeated and beaten and peace-shall return, a long peace with prosperity and happiness in its train.

NO PESSIMISM.

Ladies and gentlemen, there is no doubt that the crisis is grave, and we realise more than before the truth of the words that have been so often uttered that this is a life and death struggle. Many mistakes have been made and many foolish anticipations have not been realised. But there is no cause for pessimism. The resources of the United Kingdom are immense and they shall be applied as they never were applied till now to exercise the evil that during the last five and twenty years has gathered and grown, year after year and month after month, moulding a great people into a huge, inhuman and ruthless machinery for the aggrandisement of one tyrant power and the destruction of all that comes in its way. And let us look as Great Britain's Allies in Europe, France and Russia and Italy. France to-day is not the France of 1870-71. I remember well the Franco-Prussian War, for I was a student then in England. From 1865 to 1869 my house had been under the roof of a French gentleman—the Professor of French in the University College, London—an exile from France since the *Coup-d'-etat* of 1852. There I met many other French exiles and learned from them and knew the evils of the regime, which Napolean III had established, demoralising, disuniting, distracting and weakening France at the core. I remember well with what light hearts Louis Napoleon's Ministers rushed into the suare that Prussia had prepared. I remember the battle of Woerth and the Emperor's despairing cry in his message to the Empress—*Tout pent se retatlir.* And I remember how the Prussian wave swept all before it and in six months France was prostrate at the conqueror's feet. Believe me, ladies and gentlemen, the France, which Prussia crushed in 1870 is not the France that now stands by Great Britain's side. And Russia too. What a blessing it is that all the old rivalry and suspicion and animosities have faded into oblivion. If the souls of the dead could see what is passing here below, the soul of our late King-Emperor, King Edward must rejoice that the bonds he riveted between Great Britain and France and Russia, with supreme sagacity and statesmanship are the bonds on which the Empire and all its friends rely to-day, after inflicting the most crushing blows on the enemy, in one solid unbroken and undismayed mass from the Baltic to the Black Sea, inspite of recent losses and retreats. Italy has come forward tardily it is true; but the country of Garibaldi and Mazxini and Cavour can be trusted never to recoil and never to recede till Australia's power is shattered and the Dual Monarchy is dismembered and divided among nascent nations which will constitute and maintain a mighty bulwark always against the Hohenzollerns's ambitions and the Hapsburg's mediaeval ways. The war will be decided not by individual episodes with varying fortune across the Rhine or the Vistula and such episodes should neither, unduly late nor unduly depress us. Let us above all things remember that the British Navy remains intact and unscathed. The boasted and boastful German Navy has been skulking and hiding like the coward after playing the bully so long. And as Mr Churchill said recently, *on the whole surface of the seas of the world no hostile flag is flown.* It is the Navy that protects Indian shores and ensures to us an immunity which we perhaps do not fully recognise and realise because it is so secure. Nothing has done so much as the British Navy's impregnable position to sustain the spirits and confidence of the whole Empire and all its friends throughout the world. These are the broad and determining facts to which we should look and not to the stars and constellations on the skies for our future horoscope.

INDIA'S DUTY.

Loyalty and confidence are India's sole duty at this supreme hour not the firm faith and belief that India's destinies are indissolubly bound with the British Empire's fortunes. India cannot die if the Empire lives. Our every thought, our every word, our every act must be devoted to the single question how best we may discharge that duty, each in his own sphere, each according to his capacity and opportunity. All else must wait and all else can wait, till the war is over and victory and peace are in sight.

OUR VICEROY.

In connection with that duty, our thoughts naturally turn to the noble Ruler, who has now for nearly five years been the King-Emperor's trusted Viceroy and our most trusted Governor-General. All India longed and prayed that Lord Hardinge should continue at the helm, till India's position and rights and interests were duly considered and safeguarded at the conclusion of the war. Our Sovereign and His Government have asked the Viceroy to continue in his high and onerous post till March next and Lord Hardinge has consented to bear the heavy burden for the extended period. I know, ladies and gentlemen, there is some disappointment that we have not got all we asked. We do not, of course, know all the considerations that influenced those concerned but there are some considerations which ought to weigh with us too. First and foremost is the consideration about the Viceroy's health and the extraordinary and extreme strain which he has undergone as we ought all to know and to remember. It was no light task to set aside the partition of Bengal, to remove the Capital from Calcutta, to make the arrangements for His Majesty's Coronation at Delhi and to incur all the responsibilities and anxieties connected with their Majesties' memorable visit to India. Then comes the dastardly outrage that nearly killed him, but even then the ingratitude more strong than traitor' arms did not vanquish him and he stayed with a courage, a fortitude, and a sacrifice which must have been borne at no small cost personally. It was no light task to effect the conciliation of Cawnpore or to raise his potent voice on India's behalf when the treatment of our countrymen in South Africa convulsed our country. It must have been no small strain to stand undaunted amid the uproar which assailed him at the time. Who again could not understand though his exalted isolation made it impossible to have any personal knowledge all that he must have borne and suffered when he lost first a devoted wife and then a heroic son in quick and cruel succession. And lastly, let us try and think of the strain of service throughout the greatest crisis in the history of the British Kingdom and Empire when he took upon himself the heavy and unlooked for responsibility of sending our soldiers to the front, holding himself answerable for India with a trust and confidence that have made us his everlasting debtors. I am sure you will all support unanimously and with acclamation the resolution that will be moved for your acceptance, expressing our deep gratitude and joyful thanks for the boon granted to India in response to our countrymen's universal wish and prayer. Then there is this further consideration if Lord Hardinge's services cannot be spared to India after March 1916, it may be because he is required for greater services to his Sovereign and the Empire in other parts. But the most important consideration is that wherever he may be, Lord Hardinge's powerful influence will always be felt in all issues relating to India's future and her

(*Continued on page 11.*)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council, Poona.
Provincial Conference, Poona.

TUESDAY, July 13.

H. E. the Governor's dinner to the members of the Legislative Council, Poona.
Improvement Trust Meeting, 4-15 p.m.
Mr. Talmaki's Paper on Town Planning, Improvement Trust Office, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 14.

Municipal Standing Committee.
Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 15.

Municipal Corporation.
Bombay Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7 to 8-30 p.m., 9 to 10-30 p.m., and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such, and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned, but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

Domestic Occurrences.

MENEZES—On July 2nd at Sangolda, Goa, Salustiano J. Menezes (retired) of Govt. Dockyard, Bombay, aged 70 years.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

July, 12.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

RIDING SCHOOL PARADE.

1. There will be a Parade for all members residing in the Forts, at 7-15 a.m. punctually to-morrow Tuesday the 13th inst. Dress.—Khaki shirts Regimental saddles and bridles.

TOWN HALL DRILL.

2. There will be a dismounted drill at the Town Hall to-morrow Tuesday evening the 13th inst. from 6 p.m. Dress.—Mufti.

COMMANDING OFFICER'S PARADE.

3. There will be a Commanding Officer's Parade at the Church Gate Sands at 7-15 a.m. (punctually) on Thursday morning next, the 15th inst. (weather permitting) Dress.—Khaki shirts, Regimental saddles and bridles.

(Sd.) STANLEY REED, Lt.-Col.,
Commanding Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

July 10.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Colonel J. W. Hawes V.D., Commanding, B. V. A.

722. Parades—For week ending 17th July 1915:—
Nos. 1 & 2 Companies 15 pr Gun Drill at 7-0 a.m. on Tuesday and Thursday.

725 Enrolments—The undermentioned having enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps as follows:—
No. 1721 Gunner Gurney, R.E. from 10-7-15, and posted to "D" Sub Section No. 1 Company.
No. 1722 Gunner Yuill, A.F., from 10-7-15, and posted to No. 4 Company.
No. 235 Sapper Cooper, B.N. from 3-7-15, and posted to E. E. Company.

736. Duties—C. S. M. I. Morey W.C., will proceed to Ahmedabad on the 10th inst. for temporary duty with No. 4 Company and return on completion of the same.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain, R.A.,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

July 12.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding,

154 Guards—The following is a detail of Guard Duties during July. Companies will parade at Headquarters at 6-45 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order with helmets, Havresacks and Waterbottles.
7 days 10th to 16th July, "G" Coy. 1 N.C. O. and 4 men per day.
2 days 17th to 19th July, "B" Coy. 1 N.C. O. and 4 men per day.
3 days 20th to 24th July, "C" Coy. 1 N.C. O. and 4 men per day.
2 days 25th to 27th July, "A" Coy. 1 N.C. O. and 4 men per day.
4 days 28th to 31st July, "E" Coy. 1 N.C. O. and 4 men per day.

146 Parades—Mondays.—"G" Company at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m.
N.C. Officers of "A" "C", "E" and "F" Coys. at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m.
"C", "D" and "F" Coys. Recruits at 6-15 p.m. and "G" Coy. at 7-15 at Headquarters.
"F" Company will parade at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill order with helmets. All members must attend.
Tuesdays.—"B" Company at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m.
"G" "E" and "B" Coys. Recruits at Headquarters at 6 p.m.
"G" Coy. (Pali Hill) at 6 p.m. at Headquarters.
Wednesdays.—"C", "D", "E" and "F" Coys. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.
Thursdays.—"G" Company at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m.
N.C. Officers of "A", "C", "E" and "F" Coys. at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m.
"C" Company will parade at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. Drill order with helmets.
"G" Coy. Recruits at Headquarters at 7-15.
"D" Coy will parade at Telegraph Quarters at 6-30 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order, with helmets. Rifles and Side Arms.
Fridays.—"G", "B" and "E" Coys. Recruits at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m.
"C", "D" and "F" Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

158 Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows.—
"F" Company.—Tuesday, 13th, Wednesday 14th, and Thursday 15th inst.
"G" Company—From Friday 16th to Saturday 31st inst. both days inclusive.
Officers Commanding Companies will please detail at least 3 N. C. Officers and men daily.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR Lieut.,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

GOING HO

The P. and O. Company's English Mail steamer Khyber, sailed for London yesterday afternoon, with passengers. Among those who left were:—the Hon. Mr. C. J. Stevenson Moore, C.V.O., I.C.S., the Hon. Mr. Justice T. C. Pigott I.C.S., the Hon. Mr. M. Nethersole, C.I.S., and the Hon. Mr. H. H. Green.

CLERK ROBBED.

Vasantrao Moroba, a clerk in the employ of the Bombay Municipality, residing at Sion, reports that about 4 a.m. on Saturday morning he was awakened by the movements of a stranger in his room. He raised an alarm, when the man ran away. He then missed two trunks from his room, which were subsequently found lying on the ground about a mile away from the house. When found they were, however, without his gold and silver ornaments valued about Rs. 567.

OOR

Dr. W. Nunan acting Coroner, held an inquest at the G. T. Hospital, on Saturday, touching the death of Santokbai, a Hindu woman, aged 32, residing on the fourth floor of a house in Old Hanuman Lane. The deceased wanted to go to her native place but her step-son insisted on her staying in Bombay for some time. She was seen standing at a window in her room on the evening of the 7th instant. Shortly after an alarm was raised and her son, on looking out, saw the deceased fallen on the ground below. She was removed to the hospital where she told that she felt giddy whilst at the window and fell. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DROWNING ACCIDENT.

Laxmibai who was living with her husband in Purbhadevi Road and who was ailing since the last 15 months, was found missing by her husband at 4 p.m. on Saturday. He reported to the Police on Sunday morning and the body was found in the course of their search in a well about 15 yards from the hut where they were living.

Bhiwa Mahadoo, aged 32, a lascar in the Vincent Road Fire Brigade station, went for a swim in a tank behind the station on Sunday morning. When he had proceeded about 40 yards he was entangled in the weeds of which the tank was full. He cried for help, and then sank. The body was found after about two hour's search.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 10th July 1915.	Total since 1st January 1915.	June 1st to 10th July 1914.	June 1st to 10th July 1913.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0.16	40.73	19.01	42.80
Fort [G. T. Hospital] ..	0.63	37.97	22.15	51.16
Esplanade [Gokuldas Tej. Hosp.]	0.46	38.83	22.07	50.71
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.26	43.52	23.61	53.76

DANGEROUS RAILWAY POINT.

JUROR'S SUGGESTION.

Dr. W. Nunan Acting Coroner, concluded on Saturday the adjourned enquiry touching the death of Yusuf Kadar Mahomed, who was knocked down by a local train of the G. I. P. Railway, at the Sewree crossing on the 6th instant.

Kikabhoy Jithra, engine-driver in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, Harbour Branch, said he had to whistle every two or three minutes, as many people crossed the line at many places. There was a slight curve on the line there. He was taking up an up-train to Tank Bunder. He did not see the deceased approaching the line and saw him only when he was very close to the engine, crossing the line. He whistled when the deceased turned back and came under the engine. If the deceased had not turned back or even if he had remained still nothing would have happened to him. Witness applied the brakes and stopped the train at once. Three or four years ago a man was similarly cut down by his engine at the same crossing.

Luxmon Vithu, a gate-keeper on the Port Trust Railway, said there was no public crossing there. There was a gate in the G. I. P. Railway fencing on the opposite side. The public were not supposed to pass, though as a matter of fact people did pass. He had orders to prevent them passing and he had prevented them from crossing. Only cars were allowed to pass the gate to bring chunam and bricks for Port Trust works. There was a fencing on the other side of the Port Trust Railway, but no gate. When carts came through the G. I. P. gate, they turned along the Port Trust premises along the rails. The Indo-Burmah Company's employees came across there in spite of warnings.

He closed the gate, whenever a train passed on either railroad. The gate remained open when no train was due. People did not pass through the gate but came through the wire fencing. There were twenty or thirty people standing waiting at that time whom he had stopped crossing when the train was signalled. All those people had come through the fence on the opposite side as it was a shot cut to their homes and the distance to the proper level-crossing was about half a mile.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded, with a rider that in the opinion of the jurors proper control should be maintained at that point to prevent numbers of people passing through the fence to cross the rail-road or a proper level-crossing should be established there.

The annual Ball of the "Lodge Himlaya Brotherhood," one of the most popular function of the Simla season, will not take place this year owing to war.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

At to-day's meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council at Poona the Hon. Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmad, bar.-at-law will move:—

"That this Council expresses its deep gratitude to his Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor for extending the term of office of his Excellency Lord Hardinge till March next. This Council also offers its grateful thanks to his Excellency the Viceroy for his cheerful response to the call of duty and hopes that the extension granted to his Excellency will bring additional blessings to the country."

There will be discussion on the following resolutions of general public interest:—

Resolution by the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, C.I.E.—

"That this Council recommends Governor in Council to be pleased to utilize the munificent donation of eight lakhs of rupees, given by Sir Mahomed Yusuf Sodagar, towards the foundation of a Moslem Residential College, to be named after the donor and established either in Salsette or in the suburbs of Poona City, with adequate provision for the teaching of Arabic and Persian; that the College should be open to students of all communities, provided that every Musalman student applying for admission shall have priority over students belonging to other religious denominations, and that a reasonable number of free studentships and scholarships should be provided for poor Musalman students attending the College."

Resolution by the Hon. Rao Saheb V. S. Naik—

"That this Council respectfully recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council to consider the desirability of working out a scheme for the Dharwar District—

(a) for the redistribution of the villages among the several Subordinate Judges and permanent Joint Subordinate Judges so that each Subordinate Judge may have separate jurisdiction over a compact group of villages, and

(b) For the more convenient location of the Subordinate Courts in the districts."

Resolution by the Hon. Dewan Bahadur K. R. Godbole—

"This Council recommends that his Excellency the Governor in Council will be pleased to reconsider, in the near future, the question of interest charged on loans given under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, and reduce the same to the lowest possible figure."

Resolution by the Hon. Dewan Bahadur K. R. Godbole—

"This Council recommends that his Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to consider the advisability of obtaining from the Government of India permission to give special concessions for the construction, by private enterprise, of Railways in the Konkan, Kanara and other portions of the Bombay Presidency, on terms more favourable than the existing feeder line terms."

Resolutions by the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, bar.-at-law—

"This Council recommends that the Governor in Council may be pleased to direct that the number of elective members on those Taluka and District Local Boads in the Presidency which have been in existence for twenty-five years or upwards shall be not less than two-thirds of the whole Board.

"This Council recommends that the Governor in Council may be pleased to direct that the Presidents of those Taluka and District Local Boards in the Presidency which have been in existence for twenty-five years or upwards shall be elected by such Boards."

"This Council recommends that the Governor in Council may be pleased to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials to enquire into and report on the ways and means of increasing the resources of Local Boards.

"This Council recommends to the Governor in Council to constitute Municipal Districts out of such adjacent notified areas in the Salsette Taluka as the Governor in Council thinks fit or, in the alternative, to appoint a substantial proportion of a notified area committee in the Salsette Taluka on the recommendation of electorates to be constituted in such notified area."

"This Council recommends that the Governor in Council may, under sub-section (2) (c) of section 23 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, be pleased to direct that every President of a City Municipality in the Presidency shall be elected by such Municipality."

AHMEDNAGAR BRIBERY CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 11.

In connection with the bribery case against Mr. Laghate, First Class Sub-Judge of Ahmednagar, Mr. Karandikar, on behalf of the accused, on Friday applied to Mr. Madgaonkar, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, to have the case committed to the Court of Sessions and the application was refused.

The matter is to be taken to the High Court.

The cross-examination of Narayandas was continued before Mr. Garratt during the whole day.

UNVEILING OF A PORTRAIT.

A life-sized portrait in oils of Mr. Kalliarnrai G. Ghoda, B.A., Hon. Secretary of the Ghandharva Maha Vidyalaya, was unveiled yesterday by Mr. Purushottamrai Sundarji Jhala Ex-Naib Diwan of Junagad in the Library Hall of the institution in recognition of the valuable services rendered by him to the institution. The Principal, Mr. V. D. Paluskar spoke in eulogistic terms of the work which Mr. K. G. Ghoda has been doing in connection with this well known Academy of India Music.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

GYMKHANA BEATEN BY HINDUS.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 10.

Starting on Friday afternoon, this match concluded on Saturday evening in the defeat of the Poona Gymkhana who made a very poor show in their first venture having compiled only 54 against the Young Hindus' 254. With 200 to equalize, if nothing else, the Gymkhana had an uphill game to play.

Hardy who shaped miserably in the first innings, got set in the second and went on scoring steadily but in an attempt to steal he was run-out. He played consistently throughout and with splendid judgment. He hit out freely in all directions, and his slogging compelled frequent changes in the bowling. Major Edwards of the 102nd Grenadiers is a valuable acquisition to the Gymkhana. His score of 55 was due to very careful batting, but it has been abundantly clear that he is not afraid of tricky bowling such as S. M. Joshi and Bhonsle attacked him with. He is a steady bat and knows exactly how to distress the field. Holman, who is an "old soldier" at the game, has only just begun to strike form. His 36 was acquired by merit. There is nothing to say of the work of the rest. However, a register of 220 is exceptionally creditable to the Gymkhana and it is to be hoped that they will continue to push to the front. Saturday's full scores are:—

P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA.

First Innings.

	Runs.
Bhonsle, c Holman, b Liddell	88
Bhusari, c Fawcett, b Jones	60
Deodhar Dinkar, b Kinghorn	16
Mehendale, b Cannon	36
Bhate, b Cannon	16
S. M. Joshi, b Cannon	1
Navle, b Cannon	2
Kelkar, b Cannon	15
A. J. Joshi, l-b-w, b Kinghorn	1
Y. J. Joshi, not out	4
Extras	9
Total	254

Second Innings.

Dinkar Devdhar, b Cannon	40
S. M. Joshi, b Kinghorn	2
M. G. Bhate, c Hardy, b Kinghorn	0
Bhusari, c Hardy, b Kinghorn	23
A. J. Joshi, c Hardy, b Kinghorn	13
Rest did not bat.	
Extras	0
Total	78

POONA GYMKHANA.

First Innings.

	Runs.
Hardy, l-b-w, b Joshi	2
Liddell, b Mehendale	1
Cannon, b Joshi	2
Holman, l-b-w, b Joshi	9
Major Edwards, b S. M. Joshi	15
Capt. Yates, b S. M. Joshi	1
Capt. Jones, b S. M. Joshi	10
Kinghorn, b Mehendale	3
Capt. Oakes, b S. M. Joshi	3
Capt. Reynolds, not out	3
Fawcett, l-b-w, b Joshi	0
Extras	5
Total	54

Second Innings.

Hardy, run out	78
Capt. Jones, b Joshi	10
Major Edwards, b Bhonsle	55
Holman, b Bhonsle	36
Liddell, b S. M. Joshi	0
Capt. Yates, c A. Joshi, b S. M. Joshi	5
Kinghorn, b S. M. Joshi	14
Cannon, b S. M. Joshi	2
Capt. Reynolds, not out	2
Capt. Oakes, c Devdhar, b Bhonsle	0
Fawcett, l-b-w, b Bhonsle	0
Extras	12
Total	220

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

POONA, July 12.

Orders by Captain N. G. Rawlinson Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

Signalling Class will be held at Headquarters every Friday at 5-30 p. m.

Recruits. "A" Company, European Coy and Mounted Section is open for recruits, candidates for enrolment in this Coy should apply to Headquarters at once.

Parades. "A" Coy will parade at Headquarters every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7-15 a. m.

"B" Coy (formerly B. C and D companies) will parade at Headquarters every Saturday at 5-30 p. m. Dress. Uniform.

Recruits and Cadets will parade at Headquarters every evening except Thursday at 5 p. m.

Increase. The undermentioned having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as under:—
Volunteer A.C. Farran "A" Company.
Volunteer J. D. Buxy "B" Company
Cadet C. Combes "F" Company (Panchgani)
Cadet A. McCarthy "F" Company (Panchgani)
Volunteer A. E. Row "B" Company

Cadet S. Patton having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "F" Coy (Panchgani.)

Decrease.—The undermentioned having resigned are struck off the strength of the Corps from this date:—
Volunteers G. M. Hewson, F. Green and A. J. Smith "A" Coy Corporal N. J. Wadia "C" Company (Sholapur.)

Promotion. The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotion in "A" Company.
Volunteer T. Dubson and Volunteer H. C. Howie to be Sergeants.

(Sd.) CHAS. J. J. FOX Lieut.
Ag. Adjutant Poona Volunteer Rifles.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

POONA, July 12.

By Brig. General H. T. Brooking K. B., Commanding Poona Brigade.

Assistant Surgeon E. R. Grant will take over temporarily in addition to his own duty the duties of Assistant Medical Officer to the Senior Medical Officer Indian Medical Service, from Assistant Surgeon C. G. Taylor proceeding to Kasauli for anti-rabic treatment.

Assistant Surgeon T. E. Garthwaite, subcharge X Rays will do duty at the Hospital of the 102nd Grenadiers in addition to his own work with the X Rays.

The attention of all concerned is invited to D.Os., No. 517 and 518 dated 9th July 1915.

It is notified for information that when British Army reservists in Government employ vacate their appointments their names should be communicated as soon as possible to the General Officer Commanding the Division, Divisional Area or Independent Brigade in which the reservists reside, to enable necessary orders to be issued regarding their posting to units in India.

(Authority:—Army Department letter No. 22,504/41 (AG), dated 1st July 1915.)

SALE OF NAPOLEON COLLECTION.

ST. HELENA SIGNAL BOOK.

Messrs. Sotheby's sale in London on June 17 and the following day of books, manuscripts and autograph letters, "the property of a collector," included a notable collection of documents and printed matter concerning Napoleon, 76 items in all.

There are nine letters and documents (one a marriage contract) signed by him and manuscripts in the autograph of his father Charles Bonaparte. The manuscript Code Book of Signals, dated September 1815, used at St. Helena during Napoleon's imprisonment on the island is among the lots. It begins on the reverse of the front cover with a representation of 29 numerical telegraph flags all carefully drawn and coloured. Napoleon's code number, it appears, was 767—and the signal for "Bonaparte missing" was "767—7." Other interesting details from the Signal Book are given in the sale catalogue, where it is described at full length.

The original marriage contract, signed "Bonaparte," is of Citizen Pillioud, one of the lieutenants of the First Consul's Grenadiers, and the demoiselle Fillieulle, April, 1804. The MS. of Napoleon's father extends to over six folio pages and is in Italian; it consists of notes on the culture of trees. Another important document—a vellum MS. of eight pages, dated Paris, March 16, 1784—is the *procès-verbal* of a meeting of the Vicomte Alexandre de Beauharnais, a free minor, to name a person to watch over the possessions and interests of his grand-mother, the Marquise de Chastullé. There are letters from a number of distinguished persons of the Napoleonic era, and an especially important series of extracts from the "Moniteur" and other newspapers during 1814 and 1815, as well as a few artistic souvenirs of Nap leon and his family.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S LETTERS.

Among other articles in the sale is a series of five autograph letters from Carlyle written in 1842, and other correspondence relative to raising a subscription for Mrs. Begg, the only surviving sister of Robert Burnes. Several intersting letters from Sir Walter Scott are included in the sale. One of these, apparently written to a duchess, and dated June 23, 1827, runs:—"It is one of the great misfortunes of having Scottish connections that they are a kind of folks there is no getting rid (of). You may be much a Duchess as much as your Grace will, these poor Northern animals will nevertheless intrude their congratulations. Perhaps I may be considered as having shown on the subject a little of the Second Sight to which I am doubly entitled as a poet and a Scotchman." Another lot consists of a series of letters relating to the author's last illness and death, together with a book containing one of Scott's last signatures.

PICKLED HERRINGS.

The followings, according to the "Manchester Guardian," an excellent and palatable way of pickling herrings in the English fashion:—Begin well by using absolutely fresh herrings. Break the heads off with the hand: do not cut them off with a knife. Slit open the fish, reserving the soft roes only. To remove the bones put the right thumb under the backbone, starting in the middle of the herring, and gently move the thumb up and down with a lever-like action. By this means with a little care and practice all the bones, large and small, may be easily removed. Thoroughly wash in cold water after boning, and let the water drain off through a sieve. Pepper the fish inside; then, starting at the broad end, roll up, and lay neatly in a pie-dish, along with a portion of the soft roes. Slice up an onion, and spread out on the top of the herrings. Add a piece of butter, about the size of a walnut; also half a dozen cloves placed here and there—not stuck into the herrings. Cover over with a piece of "parchment" butter-paper, and place in the oven. The period of baking varies, but the herrings are always done when the onions are done. Bring out of the oven, and whilst hot pour over a quantity of cold vinegar. When required for the table lift the herrings out and lay on a dish. Pour the liquor from the pie-dish over them through a sieve, to shut out the cloves, etc. Any further seasoning, such as salt, may be added when eaten. The oven need not be very hot: a moderate heat is best. The cloves and pepper are all the condiments required before baking: an excess of spicing only spoils the dish. English pickled herrings are not intended to be kept long: the following day is the best time to eat them.

It is being suggested that the impoverished ryots of the eastern districts of Bengal should be encouraged to migrate to the Assam Tea Estates.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA V. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

THE MAHOMEDANS OUTPLAYED.

The annual fixture between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Islam Gymkhana came off on the Esplanade on Saturday, resulting in a victory for the former by the substantial margin of 93 runs. The Mahomedans were in fact outplayed in all the departments of the game. The game had quite an exciting finish, the last Mahomedan wicket falling at the nick of time fixed for drawing stumps. At six minutes to time the visitors had made 73 for 8 wickets and had thus only 2 wickets in hand. The only obvious tactics under the circumstances should have been the adoption of a barn-door game, as within the very short time left to them it was impossible to knock up nearly a hundred runs which were required to win. The Mahomedan "tail" however seemed to have preferred another course. The ninth wicket fell without addition to the total and two runs later Shaik Mahomed skied one of Simms' tempting deliveries and was brilliantly held by the Sussex amateur's brother, the last wicket falling, as stated above, at the nick of time fixed.

The Bombay Gymkhana, who had the first knock at the wickets, did not open quite well. The total was only 12 when they lost a fine bat like Goldie and five runs later Moore was sent back. Yet another disaster befell them, when Christie, one of their most reliable bats, was dismissed before he had scored a single. Then, however, came a useful partnership between Stileman and McCormack, who added 40 for the fourth wicket, and a subsequent stand by McCormack and Kilby which took the total to 93 at the fall of the fifth wicket. The next two wickets fell cheaply, their skipper returning to the pavilion after he had made only 2 and Pope being sent back immediately after. The eigth and ninth wickets added 32 and it looked as if the home team's total would not reach 150. But Clarke hit out merrily and with the assistance of Jackson, took the total to 168 at the close of the innings. McCormack's 37 was the result of a fine effort. He did not play quite a faultless game as he should have been caught by Patel off Bustani when at 22. Otherwise he played fine cricket, punishing loose deliveries with decision and hitting no less than seven 4's. The next highest individual contribution was made by Clarke, who played his usual merry game. Stileman also played well, and R. K. Simms gave an exhilarating display, his innings of 21 including one over-bound stroke.

The visitors opened in a disheartening fashion, losing three wickets for a single. The fourth wicket realised 13, but two more fell with the addition of 3 runs to the total. Then came the longest batting partnership of the day on either side, Patel and Ali making a gallant effort to avert what looked like an absolute rot. By a really praiseworthy effort they added 50 for the seventh wicket. But after their skipper's dismissal, another rot set in, the "tail" collapsing for a megre addition of only 8 to the total. Indeed but for the fine partnership of Ali and Patel, the visitors would have cut a still sorrier figure, and with the exception of these two men, none of them could be said to have acquitted themselves creditably. Tamboowala, however, deserves a word of praise for his fine effort in another department of the game, where he captured seven wickets for a little over 6 runs apiece. For the home team H. L. Simms took 4 wickets for 22 and Clarke 3 for 23. The scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Capt. Goldie, c Ali, b Tamboowala	9
P. G. Moore, c Ahmed, b Ali	6
F. F. Stileman, c Ali b Mullaji	24
E. E. Christie, c Ahmed, b Tamboowala	0
K. McCormack, c Gaffar, b Ali	37
H. W. Kilby, c Ali, b Tamboowala	16
H. L. Simms (Capt.) c Ali, b Tamboowala	2
Capt. Pope c Erfani b Tamboowala	0
R. K. Simms, c Ali, b Tamboowala	21
F. J. Clarke c S. Ebrahim b Tamboowala	31
J. E. Jackson, not out	12
Extras	10
Total	168

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

K. H. Contractor, st. Jackson b Clarke	0
G. M. Shaikh c McCormack b H. L. Simms	1
P. B. Erfani c and b H. L. Simms	0
Syed Ebrahim c H. L. Simms b Clarke	4
Vali Ahmed c Goldie b Clarke	12
A. K. Tamboowala run out	0
C. M. Ali (Capt.) c Clarke b H. L. Simms	19
S. U. Patel c R. K. Simms b McCormack	33
Sheik Mahomed c R. K. Simms b H. L. Simms	5
T. Mullaji c Clarke b McCormack	0
A. R. Bustani, not out	1
Total	75

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	O	R	M	W
Ali	11	49	2	2
Tamboowala	13	45	1	7
Bustani	8	36	1	0
Mullaji	6	15	1	1
Ebrahim	2	7	0	0
Mahomed	1	0	0	0

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

	O	R	M	W
Clarke	9	23	1	3
H. L. Simms	13	22	3	4
R. K. Simms	5	7	2	0
Goldie	3	18	0	0
McCormack	9	5	2	3

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, July 12, 1915.

LEARNING THE LESSON AT LAST.

Lord Kitchener at the Guildhall emphasised that the general situation as regards the war is as serious now as it was when hostilities commenced. Such a statement from an authoritative source was essential, if the nation is be kept fully alive to its responsibilities. It must not be interpreted as meaning that the position is bad in the sense that there is now any doubt as to the ultimate issue, any more than such doubt existed ten months ago. We need not go once more over the old ground of all that has happened in the last ten months,—the position and strength of the Germans then as compared with the Allies, and the contrast now, and the obviousness of what must happen when the Allies, especially Great Britain, are able to put forth their whole strength. But the position is as serious now as ten months ago in that it requires the *whole, undivided, undistracted, concentrated, full force, energy and attention of the whole nation* to bring about the result that is intended. That position was not properly realised ten months ago, it has not been realised, fully and unanimously as it should have been, since. Lord Kitchener is trying to make the nation realise it now. There are some who thought the full effort, or at least, an adequate effort had been made. Enough men had come forward. In a sense that was true for the moment. But in war you do not live for the moment. You prepare for contingencies. Lord Kitchener now appeals in a tone he has not used before for more men and still more men, adding, however, the consolatory information that "the recruiting position was nevertheless immeasurably better than it was ten months ago." The British nation is at last beginning to appreciate the immensity of the task and the abstruse nature of the problem which was thrust upon it so unexpectedly. Bit by bit, in accordance with the broad principles of the great Doctrine of Economy, our administrators deemed it expedient to familiarise and adjust the national character to conditions of which it was in utter ignorance: to enlarge and remodel the very foundations of its thought: to instruct it gradually in the meaning of modern war: to dispel the belief that liberty and power are impregnable because they happen to be crowded up in an island: to teach an over-indulged people the necessity of self-sacrifice as a duty. It has been said that if Britain were to put her full strength into the war, there would be a revolution. And since the formation of a National Government, this is exactly what has occurred. The Defence of the Realm Act at any rate has sounded a powerful note in the direction of a formal reorganisation, and the rest is almost sure to follow when the national temperament is sufficiently educated to receive it. Lord Kitchener and the rest of the Cabinet would breathe more freely were they in the position the Imperial Staff of our arch enemy enjoys in exercising supreme control. It might be asked why this is not invoked, when the exigencies of the country demand it? Nothing more than a formal change would be involved, amounting to a mere broadening of the constitution, which could be done by a single Act of Parliament. Government gave an implied answer to this only recently,—the Doctrine of Economy. When the war broke out they were aware they were representing a people fond of its ease and the traditional liberty of a Britisher, and as a result, time, men and money had to be sacrificed to break the news gently to avert popular resentment or panic.

The extent of the present problem is, to make the people appreciate the sense of their responsibilities so deeply, as to be prepared to undergo the sacrifices to counter the existing menace. To effect a radical reform of this sweeping nature, the mental revolution must be complete. A risk might, of course, be taken by a less calculating Government seizing the bull by the horns at the outbreak of war, by boldly passing laws bringing Britain at once into line with her Allies. It might have ensured the required result by administering a sobering shock, but there was always at the same time the off-chance of failure which was not worth incurring, when the Doctrine of Economy presented a safer, though more costly, method of surmounting the trouble. We are often reminded of the saying "England will muddle through in the end," and in the past history of the Empire this "muddling through" has occurred with such successful frequently, that it amounts now to an aphorism that never are the British so courageous, so determined, and so dangerous, as when they realise by practical demonstration the existence of a tight corner or impending disaster. Time after time the would-be conqueror has been hoodwinked, not at the commencement of the struggle, but just when victory appeared to be within his grasp. Till this moment arrives the British seem constitutionally incapable of considering the efforts of their opponents worthy of the consideration they require. The internal economy proceeds in the "usual way" as if there were no enemy in existence, and the only question of real importance which engages attention is mainly centred round profit and loss or other occupations of a more or less practical nature. And it is only when something akin to a disaster threatens that all this becomes subservient to the practical side of fighting, which is then carried on with the same dogged pertinacity of purposes the "nation of shop-keepers" displays in any other form of business which it may happen to have on hand. This is no new trait in the British character: it is unfortunately a national freak which has oft afforded an opportunity to be taken advantage of, entailing, as in the present case, the application of this Doctrine of Economy by the nation's rulers. It would be impertinent at this juncture to criticise the policy of the late Government in this respect. And whether they were unjustified in the belief, that the temporary excitement on the declaration of war was a panic or not, must be left for history to decide. This much, however, has to be admitted without fear of argument, that the condition which arose immediately preceding the war had no precedent in the enormity of the issues which were involved, and there are now no grounds for presuming that the attitude of the people was such, that they would not have been prepared to meet the full blast of the crisis, without the necessity of any preparatory measures.

All said and done the British are a nation of proved warrior veterans, in spite of the apathetic idiosyncrasies we have referred to, and the initial stimulus, had it been administered at the outset in a blunt, rough-and-ready fashion, might possibly have been more effective, than by an attempt to cajole or soothe the people into their pristine fighting by a cautious system of tempered dispensation. The military element could not have been expected to advocate doing things in a hurry, owing to the strong prejudice that has all along existed on the side of professional training. It has hitherto been a part of the soldiers' creed to regard the civilian as a neurotic growth, helpless and incapable from a fighting point of view, dependent upon them for protection. It is due to Lord Kitchener's exceptional perspicacity as an organizer that this absurd bubble was pricked and dissipated at Neuve Chapelle, Hill 60, Gallipoli and other fighting centres, when it was proved that the shop-keeper, the clerk and the farm labourer fought like heroes, withstanding the shock of battle and bloody carnage under conditions which have been known to strike panic into the hearts of the highly-disciplined professional soldier. And if conscription ultimately does follow on, this war has abundantly proved that the nation of sporting shop-keepers has nothing to fear from the finest military organisations which may hereafter be opposed to it in the din of battle, and that the British Empire is capable of being the first military Power in the world, as well as enjoying the privilege of naval supremacy. The British nation now knows the worst, though it has taken close on twelve months for all the disquieting details to be dribbled out. Lord Kitchener's Guildhall announcement may be taken as final and we may expect to see the nation go ahead in grim earnest forthwith. Strikes, industrial disputes, petty party factions, bickerings, etc., will be buried for the nonce, the entire national resources and spirit being merged in the "business" of a speedy victory.

Notes of the Day.

The Russian Offensive.

There has not been any startling change in the military situation in any of the theatres of war in Europe since the comments which appeared in these columns on Saturday were penned. According to the latest Petrograd telegram, however, the Russian offensive is extending along the whole region south of Lublin, and the enemy continues to retreat vainly trying to hold the Russians. We emphasised on Saturday that the Russians are fighting with the advantage of a railway system at their backs, and the Germans are retreating on a rear that is devoid of railway communications. A telegram to-day remarks that the region on which the Germans are now retiring is even worse than this and describes it as a roadless desert. We did not need to be told, however, that the object of the enemy was to seize the Cholm-Lublin-Ivangorod Railway. That was sufficiently obvious; and it was also fairly obvious that the Germans overreached themselves by a too rapid advance of their centre. But the main and most satisfactory feature of the new development in South-East Poland is, of course, the power of the Russians to reinforce and to strike back again. That is the most hopeful sign of all.

In the West.

There is no further news as to the French advance on Souchez, which the French, as we learnt on Saturday, were so nearly approaching. Elsewhere there have been the usual bombardments and small successes. More ground has been gained in Bois-Le-Pretre and the French gained a marked success in the Vosges, recovering a part of their old works, and carrying all the German works for seven hundred yards on a front of six hundred yards. The enemy seem to have lost heavily in this affair. It is from the Arras region, however, that we are expectant of news. Souchez is the last of the group of the four strongholds which constituted the key to Lens, now remaining in German hands. It is somewhat remarkable that the Germans should have been able to retain it so long. For the past three weeks it has been surrounded on three sides and practically isolated from the German lines. When Souchez falls the road will be opened to Lens.

General Botha's Triumph.

The hero of the hour, of course, as far as the British Empire is concerned, is General Botha whose campaign against German South-West Africa has now ended in the complete and unconditional surrender of the whole German colony and its forces. General Botha's campaign in German South-West Africa has been conspicuously successful from the start. Operating in a difficult country he and his troops have proved themselves superior to the enemy at every stage of the campaign, which has been brought to a successful conclusion by heroic feats of marching day and night, great distances at great speed, without water. General Botha has accorded generous terms of surrender to his vanquished foes,—too generous some will think in view of their barbarous resort to the poisoning of wells and rivers. Let us hope that this generosity will not prove to have been misplaced. South Africa's part in the war has certainly been a great one. The speedy crushing of an attempted revolt, the invasion and subjugation of German South-West Africa, and now the contribution of a contingent to the armies in Europe.

The U. S. and Germany.

In spite of the tone of the telegrams from New York and Washington one may be pardoned perhaps for doubting whether, whatever may be the opinion of some American officials that "the time has come to strike," President Wilson is not a long way off the striking point yet. There have been persistent rumours in the bazaar in the last few days of a "real crisis" between the United States and Germany, and there is no doubt that the situation is again being manipulated in the cotton market for the benefit of the speculators, and people would do well not to grow excited over the hints and suggestions contained in cotton market reports. At the same time a situation of some sort may yet develop out of Germany's nonchalant reply to the grave Note addressed to it by President Wilson, whose hands may be forced by public opinion. In this connection it is of interest to note that "Wayfarer," the author of A London Diary in "The Nation," says that all his American letters depict a grave strain of anxiety.

German-Americans Anxious.

The writer continues:

There may not be such a strongly running tide of war feeling as followed the sinking of the Lusitania. Rather there is an unwonted stillness accompanied by more deliberate thinking on the development of events than America is wont to exhibit. The papers—probably at a hint from the President—avoid strong language, and public men when they speak at all, speak with unusual care. But there is universal dissatisfaction with von Jagow's reply, and a note of grave apprehension about it. The German-American press hardly now defend the Lusitania affair; leading American-Germans are careworn and anxious. Instinctively, too, the public is feeling its way to the conclusion that a diplomatic war without intervention cannot go on for long, and must force the nation to take up arms in earnest. War, again would mean legislation for fresh taxes, for there are no Federal taxes that could easily be expanded to new needs.

But the loose way in which people are apt to think and talk about opinion in the United States is again revealed when "Wayfarer" goes on to talk of the "unanimity of the country" and the support of Mr. Taft and the other Republican leaders if the President takes a strong line. In regard to Mr. Taft and his party the statement may be true but to talk of "unanimity" is misleading.

The Russians and the German Gas.

A very remarkable description is given by the special correspondent of "The Times" of the wonderful conduct of the Russians on May 30th, apparently near Warsaw, when the Germans for the first time in Poland used poisonous gas. As the deadly vapour drifted towards the Russian trenches, the German sappers followed to cut the Russian entanglements. Behind the German attacking lines, again, came men carrying cylinders of oxygen for the relief of their own men. The Russian soldiers lay in their trenches as still as though they were dead. No doubt many did die before they could fire, but not a man gave way. The Germans were so convinced that the gas had killed them all that the last attacking groups brought their blankets in order to rest comfortably in the captured trenches. But when the Germans reached the entanglements the whole Russian line opened fire. The operators of the machine guns worked while their comrades held wet bandages over their faces, till all of them collapsed together. But the Germans were completely routed, and the Russian reserves pursued them, clubbing and bayonetting them. In one place a shift of wind drove the gas back across the German lines. The Russians say that the shrieks of the German soldiers at this point were horrible to hear.

Closing an Ayurvedic Dispensary.

One of the most unsatisfactory features of the Bombay Medical Registration Act is that it unduly subjects the indigenous Ayurvedi system of medicine to a number of disadvantages, which are very nearly squeezing it out of existence. The Ayurvedic system has been for long, and is still, very popular in this country both among educated as well as among illiterate people. Testimony to its effectiveness has been borne by several western doctors and scholars, who have taken the pains to study the system in detail. Moreover, high authorities in India have also on occasions praised and dwelt on the need of preserving a knowledge of it. When the Medical Registration Act was passed, the Government solemnly assured the public in India that it had no intention of putting the native physicians under disabilities. But, in spite of these assurances, it is undoubted that the Act is having a disastrous effect on the indigenous system. Let us take an instance in point. In the city of Poona the Municipality has maintained and conducted an Ayurvedic Dispensary for the last twenty-five years or so. We are told that about 200 people daily benefit by it and that it is very popular with all classes of people. But the Collector of Poona, with the support of the Commissioner, has recently called upon the Municipality to close its Ayurvedic Dispensary, as the Medical Registration Act requires the employment of only registered medical men in all municipal dispensaries. The Councillors of the Poona Municipality, it is stated, are unanimously of opinion that, if possible, they should continue maintaining the Dispensary, since it has proved so helpful to a large section of its citizens. But, unless the Act is modified to allow the Municipalities a freer hand in such matters, there is every likelihood of this very useful institution being closed. Since the Government has not yet evolved a system of registering medical practitioners of the indigenous type, it is incumbent on them to see that such valuable systems of medical science as the Ayurvedic and the Unani are not killed by hasty and one-sided legislation.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Viceroy will make his usual monsoon stay at Delhi and Dehra Dun but the details are yet unsettled. As far as at present arranged the Commander-in-Chief will not undertake any monsoon tour this season.

We understand that in future during the war no wines will be drunk at Government House, but we hear that at big dinners parties whisky and brandy will be handed round but no champagne or liquor.

H. H. the Thakore of Morvi has left Bombay for his State

Sir James Meston left Naini Tal for his monsoon tour on Wednesday. His Honour on Thursday morning declared open for public business the new court buildings at Budaun. His Honour is now at Agra, where he attended a conference in connection with the proposals for local water works.

Sir Ali Imam, Law Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, will vacate his appointment at Delhi on the 21st November and return to Bankipore and resume his practice. It is understood that Mr. G. R. Lowndes will come out in time to relieve him.

Dr. J. C. Bose, of the Presidency College, Calcutta, who has returned from his foreign travals recently paid a brief visit ti Simla. He was received by his Excellency the Viceroy who gave him a prolonged interview.

Mr. W. B. Hunter, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Madras, proceeded to Calcutta en route for Simla on Friday evening. It is understood he was invited to proceed there in connection with the floating of the rupee loan.

DINNER AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The folowing guests were present at the dinner at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Saturday night:—

The Hon. Mr. W. D. Sheppard, the Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Mr. J. L. Rieu, Lieut.-Colonel W. V. Scudamore, Mrs. Scudamore, and Miss Scudamore, Mr. G. W. Hatch and Mrs. Hatch, Mr. G. F. Keatinge, Lt.-Colonel M. Walker and Mrs. Walker, Lt.-Colonel A. J. H. Swiney, Lt.-Colonel F. G. Pierce, Mrs. Pierce and Miss Pierce, Miss Haris, Mrs. Browne-Mason, Mr. R. J. Kent and Mrs. Kent, Mr. J. Nissim, Mr. Balak Ram, Major H. G. W. Chandler and Mrs. Chandler, Major P. N. Leslie, Major G. K. Walker, Major A. C. Edwards, Major F. W. Giddings, Sardar Nowroji Pudumji and Mrs. Hirabai Pudumji, Mr. E. H. Ingle, Captain G. R. Blake, Captain R. J. K. Potter and Mrs. Potter and Miss Reid.

The house party comprised:—

The Hon. Sir Basil Scott, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr and Mrs. Orr, the Hon. Mr. W. DeP. Webb, the Hon. Mr. W. L. Graham, the Hon. Mr. M. N. Hogg, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, Mr. G. Wittet, Mr. H. R. Greaves and Mrs. Greaves, their Excellencies and Staff.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

COMPLETE SURRENDER OF GERMANS.

AUSTRIAN RETREAT CONTINUES.

GERMANY'S REPLY TO AMERICA.

It is officially announced that General Botha has accepted the surrender of the entire German force in South-west Africa. In his report General Botha states that the combined work under difficult conditions reflects the greatest credit on all the staffs.

The latest Petrograd communiqué says that the Russian offensive is extending along the whole region south of Lublin. The enemy continues to retreat, vainly attempting to hold them.

Germany's reply to the American Note simply reiterates her previous arguments on submarine warfare. Certain concessions are allowed to American steamers and American passengers under the American flag. It is admitted in America that Germany is endeavouring to evade the whole question, and that now is the time for the assertion of American rights.

The French have secured a marked success in the Vosges. They carried all the German defensive works for 700 yards on a front of 600.

The only news from the Italian front is that Austrian attacks at various points have been repulsed.

The Press Bureau announces that Mr. Asquith, Lord Crewe, Lord Kitchener, Mr. Balfour and Sir John French have had a conference at Calais with French ministers and General Joffre.

Speaking at Guildhall, Lord Kitchener affirmed with greater emphasis than ever that he wanted more men and still more men, but the recruiting position nevertheless was immeasurably better than it was ten months ago. He emphasised the general situation as regards the war as serious as then.

The City estimates already bring the total of the war loan up to 700 millions.

POWDER FACTORY EXPLOSION AT HOUNSLOW.

LONDON, July 9.

A series of violent explosions occurred this morning in a power factory at Hounslow. They were heard for fifteen miles and huge columns of smoke rose. No further details have yet been received.

LATER.

Fortunately only one was killed at Hounslow, but heavy material damage was done.

AUSTRIANS STILL RETREATING.

SURRENDER OF GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

GERMANY'S EVASIVE REPLY TO AMERICA.

GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

ENTIRE FORCE SURRENDERS.

HOSTILITIES PRACTICALLY CEASE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PRETORIA, July 9.

It is officially announced that General Botha has accepted the surrender of the entire German force in South-West Africa.

Hostilities in the South-West have now ceased and practically the whole Citizen Army will return to the Union as quickly as their transport will permit.

Dr. Seitz, Governor of south-west Africa, intimated his surrender at two in the morning.

GENERAL BOTHA'S ULTIMATUM.

CAPETOWN, July 9.

The Germans surrendered absolutely unconditionally. General Botha had presented an ultimatum to their comander which expired at tea time yesterday.

GENERAL BOTHA'S REPORT.

DETAILS OF SURRENDER.

PRETORIA, July 10.

General Botha reports that the combined work under difficult conditions resulting in the surrender of the Germans reflects the greatest credit on all staffs.

He says that the mounted brigades which participated were principally drawn from the Transvaal and Orangia. The infantry marches rank high among military achievements.

General Lukin was entrusted with taking the surrender of the Germans. One mounted and one infantry brigades remain temporarily at Otave to take charge of the prisoners and material.

German active officers will retain their arms, give parole and choose their place of abode, active troops will be interned retaining rifles but no ammunition, and reservists will give up arms sign parole and return to their homes. All war material will be surrendered to the Union.

TRIBUTE TO THE GALLANT TROOPS.

LONDON, July 10.

Heartiest congratulations from all parts of the world have been sent to General Botha, who attributes the final envelopment of the enemy to incessant marching day and night great distances at great speed without water. He pays a fine tribute to his gallant troops.

STRENGTH OF THE GERMAN FORCE

PRETORIA, July 10.

The German force which surrendered in German South-West Africa included 204 officers, 3,166 men, thirty-seven field guns and twenty-two machine guns.

CONGRATULATIONS TO GENERAL BOTHA.

LONDON, July 11.

Mr. Bonar Law, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has telegraphed to Lord Buxton his congratulations to General Botha on his brilliant generalship and bravery of his troops.

PRETORIA, July 11.

Cabling congratulations to General Botha, Lord Kitchener says:—We warmly welcome you and the South Africans who can join us.

PRESS TRIBUTES.

LONDON, July 10.

Newspapers give prominence to General Botha's marvellous achievement and articles by military experts exhaustively describe the formidableness of German preparations and the difficulties of the country.

The organisation of the Union forces has hitherto been imperfectly appreciated here owing to the apparently effortless rapidity of the victory.

The papers pay a tribute to General Botha's brilliant lieutenants, especially General Smuts, bracketing the two soldier statesmen.

German South-West Africa includes the region lying between Portuguese West Africa and Cape Colony. The area is 322,450 square miles and the population, 82,235 of whom the Europeans are 13,962 (11,140 Germans).

AUSTRIANS CONTINUE TO RETREAT.

VAIN ATTEMPTS TO HOLD RUSSIANS.

OVER 15,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PETROGRAD, July 10.

A communiqué says our offensive is extending along the whole region south of Lublin. The enemy continues to retreat, vainly attempting to hold us. We have hitherto taken over fifteen thousand prisoners.

TOPOGRAPHY OF POSITION.

RUSSIAN ADVANTAGE OF RAILWAYS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, July 9.

The front on which the battle south of Lublin is proceeding is practically identical with that from which the Austrian invasion was driven back at the commencement of the war.

It begins at Josefow on the Vistula, thirty-five miles due south of the fortress of Ivangorod, passes six miles north of Krasnik and bends southward along the Valley of the Bug to the headwaters of the Zolotalipa, or Golden Lime Tree River.

Sixteen miles of this front, between Josefow and Urzendova constitute an admirable Russian defensive position, being a broken wooded and mountains country.

ENEMY'S REAR A ROADLESS DESERT.

The Russians now have the advantage of railways and are fighting with their backs to the Ivangorod-Brestlitovsk fortified line, while their adversaries are in a country without railways, and their rear is now a roadless desert.

The immediate object of the invaders is to seize the Cholm-Lublin-Invangorod Railway and it was their centre, which outmarched their wings in its anxiety to reach the railways, that formed the deep salient which was badly mauled by the Russian counter-attacks.

ITALIAN FRONT.

AUSTRIAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

ROME, July 10.

A communiqué mentions that Austrian attacks at various points on the front have been repulsed.

ITALIANS IN BURMA ITALIAN FRONT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 10.

The Italian Consul in Rangoon has received a cable to the effect that Italian subjects in Burma who are liable to military service are for the present relieved from the responsibility of joining the colours.

JUTE CONTRABAND.

LONDON, July 8.

The "London Gazette" announces that exportation of jute yarns, jute piece-goods, bags and sacks is prohibited to all destinations.

A STRIKING CONTRAST.

BRITISH SUBMARINE METHODS.

LONDON, July 9.

People arriving in Sofia from Constantinople state that the British submarines in the Sea of Marmora are interfering with the transport of troops but do not touch passenger ships.

A steamer running between Constantinople and Skutari met a submarine on the surface flying the Union Jack. The passengers were in a panic but the steamer was not molested.

GERMAN CHEMICAL WORKS ON FIRE

AMSTERDAM, July 9.

A big fire has occurred in the United Chemical Works at Charlottenburg, a suburb of Berlin.

BOMBARDMENT OF ARRAS.

MARKED SUCCESS IN THE VOSGES.

GERMAN DEFENSIVE WORKS CARRIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PARIS, July 9.

The bombardment of Arras continues. The communiqué says:—

We recaptured more ground in Bois-le-Pretre; the Germans yesterday evening resumed the offensive on a front of 350 yards, bombarding with aerial torpedoes and throwing liquid fire. They gained a footing in our first line, but were immediately thrown out by a counter-attack.

The French gained a marked success in the Vosges. After driving out the enemy from a part of our old works we carried all the German defensive works for seven-hundred yards on a front of six-hundred and captured nineteen officers, including a battalion commander and 769 unwounded men, belonging to seven different battalions.

French ambulances picked up numbers of German wounded. We also took field-guns and several machine-guns, bomb-throwers and a great quantity of ammunition.

The enemy at dawn violently bombarded the lost positions.

FIGHTING ROUND YPRES.

BRITISH GAINS EXTENDED.

LONDON, July 9.

French reports since July 6 state that the enemy made repeated attempts to retake the lost trenches north of Ypres.

All counter-attacks were stopped by successful co-operation between our artillery and that of the French.

The morning after a duel with bombs lasting two days and nights, the enemy fell back along the canal enabling us to extend our gains and capture a machine gun and three mortars.

The enemy's losses were severe, particularly in attempted counter-attacks.

LIVELY ARTILLERY ACTIONS.

PARIS, July 10.

The evening communiqué says the day was comparatively quiet. There was no infantry action, but the enemy continued to bombard Arras with heavy guns. Elsewhere there were lively artillery actions.

GERMAN ATTACK DISPERSED.

PARIS, July 10.

The communiqué says:—We repulsed German attacks north of Arras.

A German attack on the Perthes-Beau Sejour front was caught by artillery and machine-guns and dispersed with heavy losses.

Our aeroplanes bombarded the stations at Arnaville and Bayoneville and the cantonments dropping bombs and darts.

BRITISH OFFENSIVE NEAR PILKEN.

IRISH AND INDIANS DISTINGUISH THEMSELVES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 10.

A "Pioneer" special cable from London dated 9th July states:—

The "Daily Chronicle's" correspondent in Northern France states the British offensive in the neighbourhood of Pilken has cost only slight losses. Irish and Indian troops particularly distinguished themselves. This region is a favourite one for the use of poison gas. There is water near the surface even in the dry season and the construction of elaborate trenches like those to the southward is impossible.

ANGLO-FRENCH CONFERENCE

NOTABLE MEETING AT CALAIS.

LONDON, July 9.

The Press Bureau announces that Mr. Asquith, Lord Crewe, Lord Kitchener, Mr. Balfour and Field-Marshal French have had a conference at Calais with Messieurs Viviani, Delcasse, Millerand, Augagneur, Thomas and General Joffre.

GERMANY'S REPLY TO AMERICA.

PREVIOUS ARGUMENTS REITERATED.

PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT OF AMERICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

AMSTERDAM, July 10.

Germany's reply to the American Note regarding the Lusitania has been issued. It reiterates the argument that submarine warfare was necessitated by the enemy's disregard of international law, paralysing the peaceful commerce of Germany and of neutrals.

If the Lusitania had been spared thousands of cases of ammunition would have reached the enemy and thousands of German mothers and children would thus have been deprived of their supporters.

The reply expresses surprise that such a powerful liner should have sunk so quickly, and asserts that this was due to explosives on board.

The reply says it is not proposed to attack American steamers if they bear distinguishing marks and if notice is given of their sailing.

Germany will also allow a certain number of neutral ships to take American passengers under the American flag.

THE FREEDOM OF OF THE SEA.

LONDON, July 10.

If America is unable to obtain enough neutral passenger steamers, Germany is disposed not to object to America's bringing under the American flag four enemy passenger steamers which will be promised a safe passage under the same conditions as American liners.

The reply concludes by thanking President Wilson for his promise to transmit the German proposals to Great Britain, especially as they involve a change of warfare at sea. Germany is always pleased to use the good offices of the President and hopes that his efforts will lead to an agreement both in the present case and in the great object of securing the freedom of the sea.

AN ACUTE CRISIS.

TIME FOR ASSERTION OF AMERICAN RIGTHS.

WASHINGTON, July 11.

The Germano-American crisis is acute owing to Germany's unsatisfactory reply.

The officials, despite reticence, admit that Germany is endeavouring to evade the whole question and has wholly ignored the chief principles for which the United States stands.

It is argued that now is the time for the assertion of American rights.

BLOCKADE OF GERMANY.

EFFECTS BEING SERIOUSLY FELT.

CALCUTTA, July 10.

A "Stateman" cable says:—

The "New York World" which made no attempt in disgnise pro-German sympathies publishes the report of an interview granted to its Berlin correspondent by Dr. Delbruck, Professor Stein and other leading German publicists.

They urge the United States to put pressure on England to relax her blockade and to allow foodstuffs, cotton, copper and rubber to enter Germany, in which case Germany would consent to "mitigate" her submarine warfare.

The statement is generally regarded as an admission that the effects of the British blockade are being seriously felt in Germany and as an indication that the German reply to the last American Note contains an appeal on similar lines.

NO HOPE OF GERMANY GIVING IN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 10.

The correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—London July 9: The "Daily Mail's" New York correspondent states that while Germany is endeavouring to feel the pulse of American foreign policy before despatching her note, correspondents in Berlin are being allowed to telegraph that she will face war in preference to agreeing to search ships before torpedoing them.

She is willing, however, to allow Americans to travel safely in belligerent-owned ships if they are certified by the American Government as not carrying contraband.

(Continued on page 10.)

LONDON LETTER.

THE PEOPLE'S WAR LOAN.

THE NEED FOR THRIFT.

PROBLEM OF CHECKING LUXURY.

MUNITIONS POLICY.

MR. GEORGE'S SPEECH.

The War Loan and Mr. Lloyd George's declaration of the new Munitions policy were the outstanding events of the week before the Mail left on June 24th. National thrift is the motto of the moment and statistieians and economists are busy instructing the public how to exercise thrift to the best general advantage.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, June 24.

The War Loan and Mr. Lloyd George's declaration of the new Munitions policy—these are the two outstanding Home events of the week. It was, of course, known that the Government would be driven, in the matter of the new War Loan to make a decisive departure from the traditional ways of English finance. Hitherto this country has not found it necessary to follow Germany in any of its expedients for laying hold of the people's savings or making the entire population into holders of Government Paper. The first War Loan, issued towards the end of 1914, was taken up in the orthodox way. It was underwritten by the large houses, and, as we have lately been informed, the total number of subscribers for a loan of 350 millions sterling was only 32,000. Mr. Lloyd George stated on that occasion that the extreme complexity of creating machinery for the purpose of bringing in the small investor made it impossible for the Government to do anything in that direction, but everybody recognised that the force of circumstances would compel the abandonment of this conservative position. Subsequent loans, it was plain, would have to be made accessible to the people as a whole, and this has now been done.

THE PEOPLE'S LOAN.

Mr. McKenna's speech was a concise exposition of the new scheme. What Mr. George, six months ago, regarded as practically impossible is now accepted as inevitable and quite proper; and machinery has been devised for opening State investment to a multitude which takes in all but the smallest depositors in the Post Office. An immense success for the loan is predicted on all hands. We may at least take it for granted that it will educate vast numbers of the workers of England in Government investment,—a form of enterprise which our people in the mass have known next to nothing about, although it has been a commonplace of the French social system for several generations. Naturally we cannot yet tell what the precise effect will be upon the Stock Market generally on the regular 4 per cent securities in particular; but the experts seem on the whole cheerful. Nor, again, can we at present estimate the amount that the nation will be prepared to subscribe. Mr. McKenna announced that the Treasury had, to begin with, to meet a deficit of over 500 millions sterling; and a high financial authority estimated lately that a voluntary loan could hardly in present circumstances yield more than 400 millions. We shall see. The present deficit, of course, is only a part of what the country will have to meet if the war goes on to the end of the current financial year. It is probable that by next March the deficit will be 1,000 millions, when, obviously, more loans, voluntary or forced, and very heavy war taxation will be inevitable. But the general feeling is that so far the war has made no appreciable inroads upon the enormous financial reserves of Great Britain. We shall all have to pay, all have to go short, all have to suffer; but there is no reason at all to assume that the English people will not be equal to the demands made upon them, no matter how heavy those demands may prove to be.

NATIONAL THRIFT.

And, in accord with all this, the new popular cry is for economy. The Chancellor of the Exchequer tells the nation that it must save. The newspapers take up the cry, and columns are filled with suggestions for personal, domestic, and public

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LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 9.)

economies. The statisticians and professors of social economy are busy, explaining the differences between true and false economy. For the first time in the history of modern England the people in general are being made, in some degree, to understand the necessity of thrift as a national policy—for, there can be no manner of doubt, the English people are almost or quite the most lavish in the world as regards everyday expenditure. It is interesting to speculate as to the probable response. The truth is that, for a generation or two, the middle classes and the skilled artisans of this country have been living on a level which has not necessitated the kind of thrift to which the people of France and Germany have been addicted, and the new experience cannot but be a somewhat severe lesson. And the main problem is: How, if the necessity continues of concentrating upon the production of war munitions, can we find the means of checking the colossal expenditure of money and labour in the luxury trades? The war must, it would seem, bring with it an immense simplification of life, a lowering of the standard of luxury, a tremendous and immediate reduction in expenditure upon food and drink, holidays and amusements, furniture and personal extravagances. Whether the war be long or short (and nobody cannot at present see how it is to be shortened) the peoples who come out of it will be immeasurably different from those who went in.

THE MUNITIONS ARMY.

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Lloyd George had the first opportunity of expounding his policy as Minister of Munitions. He did it in a speech that is described by one auditor as eager, popular, and picturesque. The country is always interested in contrasting the words and manner of the Prime Minister with those of Mr. Lloyd George; and occasionally, it must be admitted, the contrast results in a certain bewilderment. It was, however, not at all likely that the Minister of Munitions would produce a scheme which would, in any essential particular, contradict or nullify the careful declaration of policy made by the Prime Minister a week ago. Still, the newspaper reader recalled, Mr. George had been round the industrial centres and had spoken with great fire and force about enrolling an industrial army and planting the flag in the workshops. What, therefore, it was asked, would be the precise scheme laid before Parliament? The outlines were, as a matter of fact, already known; but that did not by any means discount the enormous interest of Mr. Lloyd George's speech. Briefly stated, the main heads of the scheme are as follows:—

The country to be divided into ten munitions areas, each with a Committee of Management composed of local business men, associated with expert War Office and Admiralty representatives.

A system of voluntary enrolment of workers, with power to transfer from place to place. If at the end of seven days, the voluntary enrolment should be proved unsuccessful, measures of compulsion will be considered.

Enforcement of contracts; compulsory arbitration in case of disputes; no strikes or lock-outs permitted; relaxation of Trade Union rules, with protection against loss after the war.

State control of munitions factories, and if necessary state ownership of the metal market.

Mr. George, needless to say, was unconventional in treating his theme. "You cannot," he said, "work the industries of this country in fetters and blinkers." A shortage of munitions was known to the enemy: why then try to keep it from the country? He showed no tenderness for the War Office. The professional mind was conservative. The Government system of contracts and sub-contracts was a failure. A vast supply of shells and machine guns was vital, vital,—especially if the Germans were now to swing over from East to West. "The duration of the war, the toll of life and limb levied by it, the amount of exhaustion caused by the war, economic and financial, depends upon the supply of munitions which the rival countries can produce to equip their armies." Such passages as these give the note of the speech, which was all devoted to the enforcement of the margin, "We must organise victory, and not take it for granted." There can be no question as to the effect of the speech in the country: it will convince whatever doubters may have remained as to the immensity of the task imposed upon the Allies and the determination of the Government to carry it through. It may possibly lead the enemy to form an exaggerated notion of the present weakness of our armies,—and that, indeed, may be part of Mr. Lloyd George's design. There is, however, one result that it will certainly have. It will bring home to the English people the truth that most of the wild talk of the past six months as to slackers and shirkers in the workshops is extraordinarily wide of the mark. For what Mr. Lloyd George was doing from first to last was proving that we were suffering to-day because of a rigid and inadequate system, imperfect organisation, failure in direction, inefficiency in the Government departments, absence of co-operation between the departments and the inventors, manufacturers, and contractors. There, and not in either the defection of the workers or the obstacle of Trade Union rules, is to be found the real reason why the armies on the field have been inadequately supplied and the immense new armies of trained men are still kept on this side of the Channel.

LORD KITCHENER ON THE WAR.

SITUATION STILL SERIOUS.

IMPROVEMENT IN RECRUITING.

TRIBUTE TO AUSTRALIANS.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

LONDON, July 9.

Sunshine favoured Lord Kitchener's visit to Guildhall. There were enthusiastic scenes in the streets, the cheering crowds being remarkable even for London. A distinguished company, including many Cabinet Ministers, filled the historic Hall.

Lord Kitchener affirmed with greater emphasis than ever that he wanted more men and still more men, but the recruiting position was nevertheless immeasurably better than it was ten months ago. He emphasised that the general situation as regards the war was as serious as then.

He paid a glowing tribute to the brilliancy of the Australians who were assisting to carry the Dardanelles operations to a victorious conclusion.

Lord Kitchener eulogised south Africa, which "not content with bringing the arduous campaign to a successful close, had now offered large forces to engage the enemy in the main theatre of the war."

SPLENDID EFFORTS OF DOMINIONS AND INDIA.

In his speech at Guildhall Lord Kitchener said that one's thoughts naturally turned to the splendid efforts of the Dominions and India, who from the earliest days of the war ranged themselves alongside Britain. The armed forces of India were the first to take the field.

Adverting to recruiting, he praised the splendid response made hitherto, but he had now to make another demand on the manhood of the country. We had now happily reached the period when troops in training could be supplied with arms, material and accommodation to make them efficient soldiers.

"SOLEMN HOUR WAS NOW STRIKING"

It was clearly not expedient to shout abroad the numbers required, but Lord Kitchener intimated his intention to endeavour to secure through the Register Bill the services of all who for good or indifferent reasons had hitherto held back. The solemn hour was now striking. Let us take heed of the great opportunity offered.

"BRITANNIA RULED THE WAVES."

Mr. Churchill delivered a brief though stirring speech. He said that every undertaking he had given regarding the work of the navy had been carried out. Britannia ruled the waves. (Loud cheers.). He earnestly urged that discord be allowed to die out and that our hate be kept for the foe.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

ALLEGED BANKRUPTCY.

LONDON, July 10.

The Norwegian papers state that the Hamburg-Amerika line have made a declaration of bankruptcy.

AT THE FRONT.

MR. ASQUITH AND LORD KITCHENER'S VISIT.

LONDON, July 9.

Mr. Asquith and Lord Kitchener, by the invitation of Field-Marshal French, were at the front from Tuesday until yesterday morning. They went everywhere and inspected the troops of all arms.

They met the King of the Belgians and visited the headquarters of the first and second armies. They also inspected the Indian Cavalry Corps.

Lord Kitchener visited the French troops in the Arras region.

SUCCESS OF WAR LOAN.

£700,000,000 SUBSCRIBED.

LONDON, July 11.

The city estimates already bring the total of the war loan up to seven-hundred millions and there will be some increase before the loan closes to-night, but bonds and vouchers remain open and will swell the total for some months to come.

SUBSCRIPTIONS UP TO EXPECTATIONS

LONDON, July 11.

Large subscriptions to the war loan closed yesterday. Sir John Simon in a speech said that Mr. Lloyd George had assured him that the City's support of the loan had fulfilled his expectations.

CONTRIBUTION TO WAR LOAN.

LONDON, July 9.

Among the latest contributions to the war loan are London County Bank twenty millions, London City and Midland twenty-one millions, Lloyds twenty-one millions, National Bank of India one million, besides half a million on behalf of customers.

SULTAN OF EGYPT ATTACKED.

BOMB FAILS TO EXPLODE.

ESCAPE OF THE CRIMINAL.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

ALEXANDRIA, July 10.

While the Sultan was going to prayers, this morning, a bomb was thrown at the window of his carriage. It fell at the feet of the horses, but did not explode. The criminal escaped.

The Sultan performed his devotions and went the usual drive in the afternoon.

FIGHTING HINTERLAND.

BRUSH WITH TURKISH FORCES.

LONDON, July 9.

It is announced that a considerable force of Turks with a number of guns has recently been threatening Lahej in the Aden Hinterland.

At the request of the Sultan a small British force was sent to his assistance. They were attacked at Lahej on July 4th but maintained their position till night.

The column marching on Lahej to reinforce was delayed by water difficulties and heavy going and it was therefore decided that the force at Lahej should retire. The retirement was successfully carried out on the morning of July 5th.

The force joined the relief column and as the latter was suffering from heat and shortage of water it was decided that the whole force should fall back on Aden. The enemy did not attempt to follow.

Our losses included three British officers wounded. A Turkish Major and thirteen Turks were made prisoners.

AUSTRALIA AND THE WAR.

NEW DEFENCE MEASURES.

MELBOURNE, July 9.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Fisher announced the creation of a Minister of Marine to assist the Minister of Defence, also the introduction of a National Register Bill and the appointment of a non-party Committee including two representatives from each State, to which questions relating to the war will be referred by the Commonwealth.

WILSON LINER TORPEDOED.

THE CREW SAVED.

LONDON, July 9.

The Wilson liner Guido, Hull for Archangel, has been torpedoed and sunk off the north of Scotland. The crew were saved.

SCOTTISH FOOTBALL.

PLAYERS MUST BE REGULARLY EMPLOYED.

LONDON, July 9.

When the Scottish Football League decided to continue fottball, it was also resolved that players must be otherwise regularly employed.

BATHING FATALITY.

LAD DROWNED AT BANDRA.

On Thursday evening, Bandra, was startled with a report that some three lads were drowned in the Chimbai Sea at Bandra and great auxiety was felt for boys absent from home. It transpired, however, that though the report was not altogether true yet a sad tragedy had occurred, for the boy drowned, the only one, was Edwin Gonsalves, a twelve year lad, of Veronica Street.

It appears on Thursday afternoon he was sent by his mother on an errand to his aunt at Sherli. The fact is that he never reached his destination, but it seems that as he was on his way thither, he met a few comrades and they decided to disport themselves in the bright tChimbai Sea before them. Edwin, who was no swimmer, got beyond his depth, and as he began to scream and struggle desparately to keep himself afloat. His panic-striken companion fled away.

Some one witnessing this scene raised an alarm, but the boy had gone down before assistance could be rendered. The next day the body was washed ashore and at the inquest accidental death by drowning was the verdict.

This case is looked upon as a peculiarly sad one at Bandra, as the deceased was a promising lad whose father, Mr. Phillip Gonsalves, a respectable citizen of Bandra, had died only a few days before him.

Sunday, being the anniversary day of the death of Mr. B. M. Malabari, the Parisis of Calcutta performed the Jashan ceremony in the late Mr. Dhanjibhoy Mehta's Anjuman Fire Temple. After the service was over it was announced that a Parsi donor, who wished to remain anonymous, had made a gift of electric lights and fans to the fire temple, and had also made suitable arrangements for their maintenance to commemorate the memory of their departed leader.

POWERS AND RIGHTS OF THE POLICE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In these days of inquiries into the causes of the unpoplarity of the police force in Bengal and the appointment of commissions for the purpose, it will be interesting to note, and beneficial to the interests of the public to bring to light, and to the knowledge of the authorities that be, a very pernicious practice that has been lately followed by the Bombay Police force. As you are aware, Sir, the Commissioner of Police was specially empowered on former occasions during the Mohurrum festival days with the powers of a Presidency Magistrate to deal with urgent cases that usually cropped up during the period these holidays lasted; but these powers have lately been conferred on him for all time. And are the authorities aware what a potent factor the conferring of these powers proves in the hands of the police, and what mischief can be and in one or two instances to my knowledge has in fact been worked thereby? Let us see. The law lays down that a person arrested by the police for any cognizable offence (and we confine ourselves to such only) shall not be detained in custody for more than 24 hours before he is put up before a Magistrate. (Sec. 61 Criminal Procedure Code). If by then the police enquiries are not complete the Police Officer may take a remand for a period not exceeding 14 days continuously (Sec. 167 Criminal Procedure Code). But the section requires that there should be grounds for believing that the accusation or information is well founded. And in practice the accused person is invariably asked whether he has any objection to being in police custody; and if he has any, and if it be well-founded, then the accused person is remanded to jail. In any event the accused person has the chance of being heard and certainly of being represented by a legal practitioner before he is remanded either in police custody or in jail. Now what do the police do, especially in the case of persons who are known to be of doubtful character? After they are arrested, they are quietly put up before the Commissioner, he being now a Magistrate within the meaning of the sections I have referred to, and remanded either in police custody or in jail. And what is more the accused is refused the right to be represented by a legal practitioner when he is put up before the Commissioner for remand. Can the Commissioner deny the accused the right to be represented? Under what law or section? It is clearly the right of the accused person to be allowed to be represented by a legal practitioner in all judicial proceedings. The Commissioner when he remands the accused person, does so in his capacity of, and sitting as, a Magistrate and not as Commissioner of Police, and the proceeding is no less a judicial proceeding than any trial in a Stipendiary Magistrate's Court. How then can the Commissioner refuse the accused the right which is clearly accused's own, to be represented by a legal practitioner at the time he is put before the Commissioner for a remand, and to raise objection, if any, to such remand? To quote only one instance of the mischief resulting from this practice; some time back a poor Bhandari was arrested on a charge of receiving or retaining stolen property. The only evidence against him was that he was found to have pledged certain ornaments which ultimately proved to be stolen property. He was arrested, put up before the Commissioner and was remanded in custody for fully a month before he was put before a Stipendiary Magistrate to take his trial. And what came of the trial? The evidence against him was found to be so filmsy that he was not even charged, in other words, he was discharged. His employers whom he had faithfully and honestly served over a period of 35 years were prepared to give him the best of character, and that man had to undergo loss of liberty for fully a month, only because the police had their suspicions against him, and they could deal with him in a quiet manner without attracting notice, as surely they would have done had he been put up before a Stipendiary Magistrate for remand.

Further, Sir, instances have been known in which accused persons have been put up before the Commissioner of Police under Sec. 110 Criminal Procedure Code and remanded in custody, although that section only empowers the Magistrate to take security for good behaviour, in other words, expressly provides that the accused person shall be at large on his executing a bond with sureties for his good behaviour, and shall not be detained in custody if he is able to furnish sureties. Will you not therefore, Sir, raise your powerful voice in the service of the public against these objectionable practices on the part of the police force in Bombay to which I have drawn attention, especially the one of denying the accused person the right of being represented by a legal practitioner when he is put up before the Commissioner of Police for a remand? And is it to be wondered at that the Police in India are far from being in the confidence of the public at large as they are in the Metropolis of England?—Yours, etc.,

H. B. S.

Bombay, 10th July, 1915.

P. S.—My card with address is affixed hereto for your private information.—H. B. S.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

Hounslow.—In England, 9 miles west of London.

Pilken.—In Flanders, 3½ miles north of Ypres.

Josefow.—In Poland, 35 miles south of Ivangorod.

Urzendova.—A town of Poland, 26 miles S.-W. of Lublin.

Lublin.—In Poland, 96 miles S.-E. of Warsaw.

Arras.—In France, 23 miles N.-W. of Cambrai.

Bois-Le-Pretre.—In the Mosselle region, north-west of Pont-a-Mousson.

Ypres.—In West Flanders, 18 miles north-west of Lille.

WOMEN AND THE WAR.

WANTED WORK.

I have recently seen hundreds of letters from women ready to help the farmers—in haymaking, in harvesting, and in the care of animals. But I cannot find, writes "Filomena" in the "Illustrated London News," that there is a corresponding organisation by the Government to enable farmers to use all this ardent, eager supply of emergency workers. Nor is it clear that the farmers as a body are prepared to engage unskilled women for farmwork. Their feeling on the matter should be learned at once. The women certainly are ready. What is needed, probably, is for men to let women organise and direct, as well as be merely the handworkers. A vast organisation should have been set on foot long before this date to supply the farmers with the labour of women and of the elder boys out of the schools. If the Government will appoint a capable woman to organise this, giving her the necessary supply of funds, it may yet be found possible to utlise some of this mass of valuable energy and patriotic ardour. Women working lifts in the big shops, driving motor-vans for London firms, taking round the milk, acting as ticket collectors on the railways, and so forth, are already commonplace sights. But the organisation of the thousands of willing women for service, in order to set free men to go into training for their special task of fighting the enemy, is not yet even begun in earnest. As to me, I have got my fit and proper job in sight—I will relieve any Member of Parliament of military age; a very light and unimportant job, I admit; still, the one that I feel most fit to undertake!

Women are being called upon from all sides to undertake fresh work in the world. Yet it is to be gravely doubted whether they are actually being allowed to perform all of which they are capable. So many of us are aching to do something—to "do our bit" for England—and we find official coldness, indifference, polite gibes, inadequate effort to understand and accept all that women can be and do in the national emergency. Several weeks ago, women willing to do some sort of war work were invited to register their names at the Labour Bureaux. This proposal is somewhat objectionable, for the Labour Bureaux are understood to be to provide for the industrial workers, and educated women are not precisely in their place in that connection. However, as there is a Government organisation existing under that head, with officials paid for by taxation, the method might pass. But the real trouble is that nothing is actually being done with the offers thus acquired. Over 80,000 women of all ranks and qualifications have registered their names at the Labour Bureaux as ready to undertake any war service whatsoever, and only 1,400 have had any sort of duty found for them!

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BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

(Continued from page 6.)

proper place in the Councils of the Empire.

THE QUESTION OF REUNION.

I will now deal with the question that has of late exercised so many minds with regard to our own differences about the Congress and Conference constitution. I approach the question not without reluctance and diffidence because I am conscious that in 1907 I publicly advocated the severance of the Extremists from the Moderates, and I may not altogether be free from what may be regarded as prejudice. But no one can more sincerely desire than I do—and I have given some proof of it—that if it is honestly possible, we should all work on one common plaform in our country's service. The question is if it is honestly possible? I entirely agree that co-operation and organised efforts are necessary for achieving progress. I absolutely disapprove of personal feelings and personal motives interfering with the success of the proposed *reunion*. I do not wish that *the ship of reunion should be wrecked on mere pebbles.* But, ladies and gentlemen, with all our desire for reunion, we cannot shut our eyes to the facts which confront us. Who are they who ask us for reunion? If they are those who separated from us in 1907, because they would not subscribe to principles, which we had placed in the forefront of our programme, based on our deep-rooted conviction that we could not otherwise serve faithfully our country's true interest—if they are those who publicly denounced our programme, revived our leaders and assailed our methods—if they are those whose pronouncements at times boardered on disloyalty, should we be wise or honest if we allowed ourselves to be carried away by mere sonorous appeals to union, unity concord and co-operation? Are we wrong if we feel that we cannot be true to our principles and the faith that is in us, and that we cannot serve our country's true interests as we ought without insisting that some safeguards must be placed against the repetition of all that culminated in the split at Surat? I will tell you this for myself. I attended three consecutive sessions of the Congress at Bombay in 1904, when Sir Henry Cotton presided and when Sir William was among us, at Benares in 1905 when the late Mr. Gokhale presided and at Calcutta in 1906, when Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji was president. I honestly sought to record the true state of things and the conviction grew upon me that the Congress movement was in great danger, because I observed that we had irreconcilables in our midst, who would wreck the fabric that had been built, with so much devotion and so many fond hopes, if we did not yield to their intolerance and violent methods. I saw no possibility of concord and co-operation with them. That is why it became necessary to frame the rules and adopt a Constitution. We turned away. we forced no one to separate from us. Eight long years have passed since then. Views might and must have altered. Mistakes might have been recognised, and possibly now there may be a chance of reunion. But ought there not to be an honest avowal of the change. In politics men see no cause for share in an honest change of views and in an honest avowal of the change.

We have been told that those who separated from us in 1907 and their friends are willing to come back and that they at heart adopt our creed; but that they should not be asked to subscribe to it by signing the declaration. I confess I see no reason for such exception. Why should they not do what all of us have been doing, are doing and will do? We have been told similarly that they should be permitted to be elected at public meetings called by bodies not affiliated to the Provincial Congress Committees. This again is a claim to superiority and exception that we cannot admit. We ourselves undergo the ordeal—why should they not? There is no humiliation in their being asked to do or to accept what we ourselves do and accept. But this is not all. The above demands have been accompanied with the clear intimation that these gentlemen mean to return within the Congress fold with the intention to make us conform to their methods and their ways.

It comes to this after all. They want to enter the house we live in, not by the usual door, but by special entrance, in order that they may be able to turn us out of it at a later day. I confess, ladies and gentlemen, that if I were living in a house and an outsider made such a demand, I should shut the door and feel very much inclined to use some very unparliamentary language.

All this shows that there is no real unity of views and therefore no likelihood of reunion, concord and co-operation. When I was in Kathiawar, there was a general complaint that the Rulers and Chiefs did not act unitedly and thus weakened their position and injured their common interests. And a shrewd and able Rajput lady—the mother of a Ruling Chief—remarked to me—*It is not possible. You can put together in one united load a number of sugarcane pieces, but can you put together those straight pieces with round pumpkins?* There was truth and wisdom in that remark and I would respectfully request that we should follow the Rajput lady's wise advice. Let us leave the round pumpkins alone and keep the straight pieces together and add as many more of them as we can get, with open eyes and honest purpose.

OUR CLAIMS.

Ladies and gentlemen, this is not the time for discussing claims which Government either in India or the United Kingdom cannot attend to. And this is not the time when we could think of doing anything or urging anything that could in the remotest degree embarrass Government. As I have already said before, while the War lasts, all other thoughts should be laid aside and we should devote ourselves and not only let our rulers devote themselves, but help them to devote themselves to the supreme task, which demands their every thought and every effort. Our claims are not unknown. Our claims are not unjust. Our claims have the sympathy and support of the best minds here and in Great Britain. And we must be content to wait till the victory of our soldiers ensures the safety and security of the State and the Empire. Our claims will then be considered and adjudged by the light of all that has occurred and by the light of all that we offer and endured and done and deserved. We see what is passing in the United Kingdom itself. All claims and controversies are suspended. Liberals and Conservatives, Home Rulers and Labourites have all agreed to set aside for the time all differences and to coalesce and co-operate with one single aim and to one single purpose. And in this regard, I would venture to claim your particular attention to what the Prime Minister told the House of Commons in indication of his unprecedented course in changing the Liberal Ministry into a National Government:—

"There is not a man more faithful than I to the great principles of public policy which during the best part of thirty years have been to me the aim, the inspiration, the moulding and governing power of such services as I have been able to render to the State. I recede from nothing. I abandon nothing. I sacrifice nothing. What I have held in the past, I hold to-day as strongly as I have ever done; what in the future, if I have any future, I shall work for and fight for with whatever remains to me of conviction, of faith, of hope, of energy, and of vital force. . . ."

"A unique national exigency demanded from all of us actual and visible co-operation, unreserved and whole-hearted concentration upon a single purpose shared and pursued by men of every section, of every party, of every political creed."

It would be presumptuous, of course, to argue from this more than this that the example set by the loftiest in power and position is worthy to be followed by the humblest of us at this *unique national exigency*. You all know what sacrifices were called forth and must have been borne when Lord Haldane quietly gave up the Woolsack, when Mr. Churchill parted from the Navy, when Sir Edward Carson was made Attorney-General, and when men like Mr. Balfour and the Marquis of Lansdowne agreed to serve under Mr. Asquith. And among the people themselves, think of what the working men have done. All the restrictions laid down by the Trade Unions all the hard-fought rights, they had secured have been suspended and subordinated at the call the Government made for the preservation, and the safety of the State and the Empire.

There are questions, of course, which we can and should discuss with propriety and with advantage to all and embarassment to none. And to these I would respectfully suggest that you should confine yourselves at this Conference.

INDUSTRIAL ADVANCEMENT.

Our industrial advancement is one of those questions and what Sir M. Vishveshwaraya, whom Poona well remembers, said the other day as Dewan of Mysore is well worthy of our deepest attention. He showed to us that the output of India is regularly between 1/20 and 1/10 of the corresponding production per head in the countries of Europe. Taking Mysore for his test naturally he showed that the value annually of the produce of agriculture, manufactures and other occupations reached the total of 18 crores. The population of the Mysore State numbered 59 lakhs. The result was Rs. 31 per head. In Europe the corresponding rate of production was between Rs. 300 and Rs. 600 that is about 10 to 20 times. Making all allowances due to climate and physical strength, this comparison must make us all *think seriously.* Is there no scope for us here to be of some use to mitigate the grave misfortune and disability the above comparison demonstrates? The days of dependency solely on our *mabap* Government are past and gone and we must put our own shoulders to the wheel, if this heavy handicap is to be removed not at once, not rapidly, but appreciably from year to year by strenuous and patient and persevering endeavour. No doubt Government help and co-operation will be necessary and we will be able to demand that and secure that, if we succeed in deserving it.

You must have noticed that Mr. Alfred Chatterton said at Mysore that Mysore was the only part of India, where the educated section of the people interested itself in frtherance of industrial development and had helped to lay the foundations of an industrial system, which could be an enduring one. I am not competent enough to sit in judgment on the sweeping remark. But I think the educated in our Presidency have not been so far behind Mysore as Mr. Chatterton with obvious partiality declared. His Excellency the Governor's recent remarks when he opened the vernacular school building of the Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya have, I am sure, not escaped your attention. His Excellency dwelt on the importance of promoting various enterprises, which would develop our industrial, commercial and agricultural possibilities and added that it was no good turning out a large number of trained young men, unless by development of our country we are able to give them opportunities of doing good work and showing enterprise in many professions. Government was willing, said his Excellency, so far as it was able to assist such enterprises, but the initiation must come from the people themselves. We are bound to acknowledge with gratitude what the Bombay Government did—under the late Governor Lord Sydenham. Here in Poona and in Bombay and in Ahmedabad, Lord Sydenham has left lasting memorials of his indefatigable and laudable endeavours to promote the industrial and commercial advancement of this Presidency.

AGRICULTURE.

Our largest and most important industry is agriculture and the Poona Agricultural College is another monument of Lord Sydenham's beneficent endeavours. Under such a Principal as our friend Dr. Mann, it is doing splendid work and I would earnestly request those of you who are attending this Conference from distant parts to see for yourselves the good work this College is doing. I have the good fortune to live in its neighbourhood and I am in a position to say that I know of no institution which is helping so largely our Presidency, because it is helping to promote the interests and the welfare of the largest part of the population. To make two blades grow instead of one is undoubtedly of the greatest benefit and that is the work the Poona Agricultural College is devoting itself to and if it receives all the support it deserves, it will be able to extend the sphere of its usefulness more and more from year to year. You can learn there the two essential requisites in which our people are so deficient, viz., the value of labour-saving appliances and machinery and the non-scientific methods of agriculture. In this connection too, I would request your consideration of the Dewan of Mysore's valuable remarks. He has told us that there is plenty of labour in our own country, but there is no organisation to develop and exploit it. He has told us also that our agriculturists are not fully employed from four to six months in the year and with due organisation they would learn to employ their idle hours more usefully in the development of rural industries of which the oldest viz., weaving is the most important, because it maintains the largest industrial population in this country. Yet it is languishing for lack of organisation. Here, gentleman, you have a vast field for beneficent work and that activity which blesseth him that gives, and him that takes.

THE PROTECTION OF CATTLE.

And in this connection I would draw your particular attention to the protection and preservation of cattle. During the last famine nothing taxed the energies of the authorities and the charitable men more than the saving of cattle from fodder famine. Every year when rain is plentiful a vast amount of fodder goes to waste which, if properly preserved, would in bad seasons prevent one of the most awful and painful of calamities. The starvation and the death of poor and dumb animals on which the ryot's fortune and the country's agricultural welfare so largely depend. The last Administration Report shows that in 1913-14, there was an increase in the number of fires compared to the previous year (1912-13) and the explanation given is that in the latter year in all the circles except the Central Circle, because of a pressing demand for grass and grazing, the forests were cleared of much inflammable material. The significance of this fact ought not to escape notice. If the forests are cleared of much inflammable material, there will be few forest fires and if this clearing is systematically resorted to, then much inflammable material will be preserved. As advocated with remarkable zeal and perseverance by Mr. Purushottamdas Thakurdas, one of the Secretaries of the Bombay Presidency Famine Committee, during the last famine, there will thus be a great saving of the ryot's cattle when fodder famine prevails, as is not unfrequently the case. Only this very year when the rains were late, the price of fodder rose so rapidly, and became so excessive that a gentleman, who was in close touch with the conditions that prevailed told me that if rains were delayed for a fortnight more cattle would be sold for a half or a fourth of their usual price, as the poor ryot could not afford to feed them at that rate and would rather part with them than see them starve and die.

CHEAPER JUSTICE.

That justice should be cheap, easily accessible, and within reach of the poorest is a necessity which no one will deny. To leave their fields and their daily work and trudge miles away from home and fields to the Court house or Camp is a hardship which entails in many cases a denial of justice to the poorest and most deserving. May we not direct our thoughts and energies to the provision of something like the Central Courts in Egypt which Lord Kitchener introduced recently in 1912 and where justice can be administered without great cost in the manner more conformable to local custom and local knowledge by the elders selected from among the ryots of the districts?

THE THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS & RAILWAYS.

Repeated attention has been called to the hardships endured by the third class passengers. It seems strange that a hardship so real and so manifestly iniquitous should remain unredressed so long. The third class passengers contribute more than 90 per cent. of the earnings of the Railways from passenger traffic. Why is it that the greatest hardship is inflicted on those who contribute the most? Only because they are poor and voiceless. If anywhere the poor people are treated like dumb driven cattle, it is on our Railways in the sight of us all by those who earn their livelihood from their contributions more than from the contributions of others. The Local Government have no power. It can only *recommend* to the Railway Board and the latter seems to be all powerful without commensurate responsibility. Complaints to the Companies are useless. Complaints to the Railway Board are met by the stereo-typed reply that there is no sufficient rolling stock. But why is there not sufficient stock? The companies take the money from the poor passengers and fail to fulfil their contract. Is there no tribunal that can compel the fulfilment? Ought there not to be such a tribunal? The Railway Board should be that tribunal and its plea of helplessness is discreditable and deplorable. We must request one of the members on the Viceroy's Legislative Council to ask for a return of the money spent by the Railways in supplying goods waggons compared to the money spent in supplying rolling stock for passengers, since the constitution of the Railway Board in 1904. It is incumbent on us to raise our voice on behalf of those who suffer thus almost daily in our sight till those responsible for the evil are brought to a perception of their clear duty for providing the necessary remedy. The law is clear as was shown recently. The Railway regulations provide penalties against passengers who enter a compartment holding the full number marked for carriage and refuse to get out when asked by the Railway officials, But the latter give no aid. The interests of the companies are their care and the interests of the companies seen opposed to the public interest. Would the companies like the people to take the law in their own hands? Are they waiting for that ultimate result what will it come to when that remedy is resorted to? We do not wish it. We would like to avoid it. We only feel that the time has come for giving the warning.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

Ladies and gentlemen, one of the memorable pronouncements of our King-Emperor during his visit to our country was the following:—

"If the system of co-operation can be introduced and utilized to the full, I foresee a great and glorious future for the agricultural interests of this country."

For that great and glorious future we can never do enough. But it is a matter of great satisfaction that the co-operative movement is gathering force and growing and extending with remarkable results year after year. As the Government of India's recent resolution shows, nothing beyond a few scattered experiments indicated the starting of the movement in India in 1904. In 1914 there were over 12,000 societies with nearly six lakhs of members and a working capital of over five crores of rupees. The movement has gone beyond a doubting and experimental stage. It has now taken root in our soil and its benefits, economic, educational, social and moral, are obvious to all and I am glad to say that they are becoming increasingly obvious to those for whom the movement is intended and on whose whose help it must so largely depend. In this direction the work done by Mr. Devadhar of the Servants of India Society deserves our grateful recognition. The co-operative movement has no more sincere advocate, no more prudent friends and no more energetic worker as is now generally known and acknowledged. The resolution of the Goverment of India shows very forcibly that the six lakhs of members mean that the numbers directly affected including their families can scarcely be less than 30 lakhs. And that if account is taken of the benefits to outsiders, which have followed the spread of this movement, particularly the reduction of the general rate of interest. it can fairly be claimed that the movement has brought genuine relief to sixty lakhs of people. The resolution declares that this is a very gratifying and indeed phenomenal outcome, of the year's work. Of course, this means also that with our 30 crores of population, the movement needs all the afforts of many hundred workers like Mr. Devadhar and there is no work ore deserving of the constant attention, and energies and devotion of our district and provincial conferences year after year.

There is work enough in these and other such directions for those who care and those who will. Our great Motherland has constant need of all our care, all our devotion and all our service. The object of gatherings such as these is that we may draw strength and support from each other and carry with us to our daily task greater knowledge, clearer perception, higher resolve, and unfaltering faith, to enable us to work in those paths which greater minds that speak to us from the dead past and the living present have laid down so that we may do our duty and leave to those that come after us a greater heritage in our country's peaceful progress, in her increasing prosperity and contentment, and in her greater freedom and happiness.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon arrived at the Conference at 5 p.m. shortly before the President had finished his address and they seemed to follow the deliberations with interest.

INDIAN LOYALTY.

After the Presidential address the following resolution was proposed by Dr. Sir Ram Krishna Gopal Bhandarker.

This Conference desires to give expression to its profound loyalty and unswerving devotion to the Throne and to convey to His Most Gracious Majesty, the King-Emperor and to the people of Great Britain its unshakeable allegiance to the British connection. The Conference further desires solemnly to assure His Majesty and the British people of their firm determination to stand by the Empire at all hazards in the terrible and exhausting struggle, in which the whole Empire is engaged.

Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar in moving the resolution said:—Loyalty was ingrained in our hearts. Our law-giver Manu has enjoined that loyalty to the King was a religious duty. The King-Emperor represents the State or the English nation who since coming to India were trying to aeliorate the condition of India and develop her natural resources.

The feeling of nationality among us has also come to us on account of the policy of unity followed by the British Government. It is the education imparted by the British that has given us the aspiration of one united Indian nation. Forty years ago the Congress was never thought of. The idea has come with the education imparted by the British and it was the duty of everyone to show our sense of gratefulness to the British Government which has brought tranquility in the country, safety and convenience of locomotion. Sir Ram Krishna in conclusion said the connection of the British with India was for India's good and was a divine dispensation.

In seconding the resolution Sir Narayen Chandavarkar said:—The resolution which has been placed before you has been rendered necessary by the fact—that tremendous fact—that the Empire of His Majesty the King-Emperor is engaged in the greatest war that the world has ever witnessed. The resolution speaks of this war as a terrible and exhausting one. It would be more appropriate and in strict consonance with the facts of the situation and comparing the language of Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister we were to speak of the war, not as a terrible one, not as an exhausting one but one which the Providence has in its grace that spiritualises the Empire, to show the civilised world, that the tie between England and India was not loose, but that both were standing shoulder to shoulder in the march of events. The songs of old India, the songs of old poets, that man should not live for bread and butter alone but should try to see the inner soul of the man, the soul of the nation and the soul of the world.

THE TRUE PERSPECTIVE.

Mr. Asquith in his first speech in the House of Commons spoke of the spiritual conflict but perhaps, he had no idea that that expression of his had a special bearing so far as England and India were concerned. Do you think that when we were speaking of loyalty, the outburst of loyalty in India was not a mere accident. We did not rise one morning and suddenly find that loyalty existed. We did not anticipate the situation. No, it was an accident so far as England and India was concerned. Dreadful as this crisis is, it will help India to see the soul of England in its true perspective and *vice versa*. The war has brought prominently the fact, that England will conquer India and India will conquer England. Both will stand before the world as civilising angels.

It is an insignificant fact that in 1913 England saw the soul of India through the poems of Sir Rabindranath Tagore. Since then the war broke out without our knowing it, without our having the slighest idea of it. It was thought that Indians could never face an European army, to-day what do we see, that India not only was loyal but was loyal to the core, but was unswerving in its loyalty. Sorrow has touched the highest and the lowest—the Royalty and the coolie—do you think that this is a concomitant event? That it should have taken place just before the war. I see the soul of England and England sees the soul of India. What I see is a significant fact—not only the victory of the British arm but reaffirmation under God's providence, which makes us loyal to the British. It is under the British inspiration alone—under its impact that things will move forward and we will be able to stand on our legs and march.

Englishman is a bad talker but does work better. He fights for his own rights, and likes others to do it. He has won his privileges by fighting and likes you to fight for yours in sobriety and good humour. What he has got he does not part with and if he is enjoying his freedom and liberty he has got it by fighting. He is like the waves of the great ocean, which recedes in order to come forward. That is a matter of great significance. It is not only our duty but our privilege that we have the Englishman to deal with. India will lead England and England will lead India. I ask you to carry out this resolution with enthusiasm and acclamation.

MISAPPREHENSIONS AND MISCALCULATIONS.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla in supporting the resolution said no facts or figures or arguments were necessary to support the resolution to commend it for your acceptance. Princes and people of India are united in their loyalty to the British Crown. Germany has for many years spent enormous sums of money in espionage and was under the misapprehension that princes and peoples of India was anxious to throw off the British yoke and they were sanguine in the event of a great European war England would preserve her neutrality. Actual facts had proved that they had miscalculated and as a fact it was shown that leading politicians and the princes and people of India were loyal to the core and they rose like one man not to throw off an undesirable yoke but to attach themselves to it in all sincerety and at all sacrifice. It was not on account of favours received or favours to come but, as Sir Narayan had said, there was a partnership of souls between England and India and two hand in hand shall advance to a higher goal. Mr. Jehangir B. Petit also supported the resolution.

The Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Sastriyar in supporting said, "We are the representatives of a great national movement we have had our share of vicissitudes which characterise such great and generous cause. We have had hope frustrated and faith shaken. We have had unjust suspicions levelled against us and a tardy recognition."

Referring to His Excellency's presence at the conference he said it was a happy augury they had come to see the proceedings but as the proverb says seeing is believing, and believing is appreciating and bravely vindicating at all costs. We are ready to share much greater sufferings than we have had to suffer in sharing with the self-governing colonies their anxieties and burden but with that also in sharing the confidence in the inner councils of the Empire.

After Rev. Mr. Tilak had supported the resolution in an interesting speech in Marathi the resolution was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Wadia then thanked their Excellencies for kindly gracing the occasion by their kind presence and paid high complement to his Excellency for the statesmanlike manner he was administrating the Presidency.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency after thanking the President for the kind and generous language in which he had referred to him and Lady Willingdon said he thought it was Sir Narayan who only a few moments ago said that Englishmen were bad talkers so he would not detain the Conference with any lengthy remarks. He was glad to have the opportunity of meeting them but was sorry to miss the familiar figure of Sir P. M. Mehta and felt sorry that owing to ill-health he was absent from the Conference. He hoped Sir P. M. Mehta would soon be restored to health and strength and would be able to resume his ordinary duties. He said "I can assure you on my wife's behalf and my own that it is a real pleasure to meet you all and the delegates of the Provincial Conference the great gathering of representatives of the constitutional party of true progress and reformation in this country. I have listened with keenest appreciation of those subjects which have been dealt with in last few minutes I have been present. The resolution on loyalty which you have all passed with such enthusiasm is a further confirmation of your devoted loyalty devotion of every man, woman and child in Bombay Presidency to support not only the Government and the King-Emperor but to support the nation through its national trial. This is only the reaffirmation of your loyalty and assurance and the assurance which I have constantly received from the various parts of the Presidency since the outbreak of war. I trust the further deliberations of this Conference will result in great usefulness to the country and be of great assistance to my Government in helping it to forward the good administration of the Presidency.

Sir Narayan then called for three cheers to their Excellencies and three more for British victory which were lustily responded.

The Conference terminated on Saturday at 6-30 p.m.

(Continued on page 12.)

FUNERAL OF LIEUTENANT, WARNEFORD V. C.

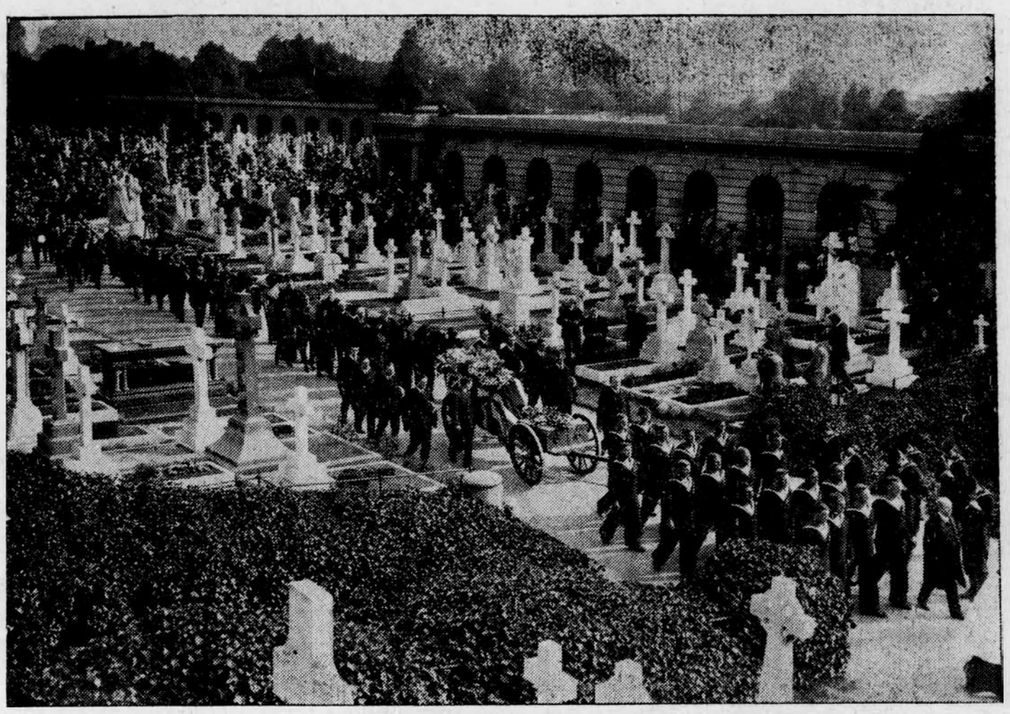

Photo by "Central News."

At Brompton cemetery. The coffin, attended by the Pall-bearers, being borne from the chapel to the grave on a gun carriage.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

(*Continued from page* 11.)

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

RESOLUTIONS.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

POONA, July 11.

The Provincial Conference resumed its setting this morning.

THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS.

The Hon. Mr. Rodda (Dharwar) moved the following Resolution:—

"That this Conference desires to bring to the serious notice of the proper authorities the inconvenience and hardship, which third class Railway passengers have to suffer owing to lack of several necessary facilities for travelling and the neligence of Railway servants in discharging their duties properly and that this Conference requests that early action may be taken in the matter."

Mr. Rodda said that the S. M. Railway trains never run in time, and the unfortunate third class passengers were greatly inconvenienced by waiting for trains for hours and hours together. These people arrived at stations without provisions and when there was delay in the arrival and departure of trains it caused them much misery. The S. M. Railway Co. and G. I. P. Railway employed contractors who sold most unwholesome refreshments to third-class passengers, The contractors do not care as to what sort of refreshments they sold and this operated to the prejudice of the health of third-class passengers. The waiting-rooms were usually overcrowded. Then again, third class passengers suffered from the incivility of Railway employes. Sometimes the state of things on these railways was more deplorable than could be described. Even if a complaint was made the D. T. S. would take no notice of it. There should be more passenger superintendents and railway guards to attend to the convenience of third class passengers, and District Magistrates should be empowered to deal with cases of railway grievances, and Government should take serious notice of any slackness or irregularity on the part of railway authorities.

Mr. Pandya (Bombay) seconded the Resolution. He maintained that comfortable travelling for third-class passengers was very badly neglected by Railway authorities, and endorsed all that Mr. Rodda had said, on the subject.

The Resolution was carried.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

Mr. Chitale (Ahmednagar) proposed:—

"That in view of the enormous benefit, economic and social, which the Co-operative movement has been proved to confer on the masses of India, and in view also of its educational value, this Conference, while recognizing the useful work done by the public spirited non-official gentlemen in fostering the growth of this movement, earnestly hopes that more gentlemen would come forward, to carry on a vigorous propaganda in favour of the movement and thus help forward the initiative taken by Government in the matter."

Mr. Chitale said that really the crux of the movement lay not in making speeches, but in working shoulder to shoulder with the agriculturists, by living amongst them, moving amongst them and learning their wants. The work done at present by non-official gentlemen was not sufficient. The economic and social value of the movement could not possibly be realized by the agriculturists themselves, and it was only by practical interest in their affairs and by help from educated people that its advancement might be expected.

The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas (Bombay) in seconding the motion referred to the origin of the co-operative movement in the Presidency and mentioned Sir William Wedderburn and the late Mr. Justice Ranade as being among the pioneers of the movement. The co-operative movement had succeeded much better than expected by its best friends, and the speaker added that the work of the co-operators should now be conferred to the material, moral and economic condition of the agricultural classes. They wanted more workers among these classes for organizing agricultural banks or financing the Central Banks run on sound and safe banking lines. Educated men living in villages ought to devote their emergies to the improvement of the condition of the agricultural classes. Primary schools could also be started from the Reserve Fund of Societies.

Mr. M. R. Tarkunde (Saswad) said that there were a number of things that co-operative societies could do for villages, without the aid of Government. He suggesed that villagers might be encouraged to build small buildings on sanitary lines, and sums from 200 to 500 rupees be advanced to them by the societies for the purpose.

Mr. Luxman Rao G. Sabne (Hadapsur) supported the Resolution in Maharatti.

The Resolution was put to the vote and carried.

THE LATE MR. GOKHALE.

The following motion stood in Mrs. Ramabhai Ranade's name, and the lady, speaking in Maharatti, was eloquent in her tribute to the distinguished patriot:

"This Conference places on record its sense of profound grief at the irreparable loss the country and the Empire have sustained in the untimely and universally mourned death of the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale than whom no more self-sacrificing and devoted patriot and no more far-sighted statesman ever consecrated his life in the cause of his country."

Mr M. K. Gandhi then second the Resolution and in doing so he said once on board the Crown Prince the met Mr. Gokhale playing a game of quoits with Mr. Kallenbach and he proved a good match for the latter. Mr. Gokhale in expressing his enthusiasm for the game told Mr Kallenbach that if Indians were not superior to Europeans in manly sports Indians could at least be their equals.

Mr. Gandhi referred to the great work done by Mr. Gokhale in connection with the South African settlement and described him as a "master" in politics and he asked: "Shall we then follow the spirit of the master with the same thoroughness and same religious zeal so that we can safely teach a child politics?"

The Hon. Mr. H. Vishandass (Sindh) said that they should endeavour to keep Mr. Gokhale's memory alive by emulating his qualities and by carrying on his good work.

Mr. S. B. Kop (Bijapur) referred briefly to Mr. Gokhale'e distinguished political and educational merits. The Resolution was passed in solemn silence, the large assembly standing.

GRIEVANCES OF FERRY PASSENGERS.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpe (Poona) moved:—

"That the Conference brings to the notice of the Government the serious inconveniences suffered by ferry and coasting steamer passengers and requests Government to take early action in the matter.'"

The mover said that the inconveniences of passengers on ferry steamers were innumerable. These ferry steamers were the cause of many delegates not being able to attend the Conference, as they were unable to obtain travelling facilities on these steamers, especially from Ratnagiri. At most of the calling ports, there was no landing stage, and he knew of instances where passengers had to wade through water, waist-deep to get from the steamer to land. Then again the accommodation on board these steamers was deplorable. There was another evil associated with them. The fares could be raised at the pleasure of the shipping companies. Then again, there was the irregularity of these steamers which seriously affected the labour problem in Bombay. Labourers from the Konkan were the greatest sufferers in this case. He suggested that Government ought to see that shipping companies did not conbine to from a trust, and demand what fares they chose to fix as it would interfere with the passenger traffic, more particularly with the influx of labourers from the Konkan to Bombay. The coasting traffic of the Ratnagiri and Konkan districts was going to the dogs. If better transport facilities were offered, people world prefer to go to these districts for their salubrious climate than proceed to Mahableshwar and Matheran. Mr. Paranjpe's contention was that Government had the right to insist upon the shipping companies to establish the ferry traffic on a more appreciable basis, to remove the existing inconvencies and discomforts, and to regulate the fares at a standard which would allow the poorest passenger to make travelling by the ferries possible.

Mr. C. C. Bhate (Roha) seconded Mr. Paranjpe's proposation in Maharati.

Mr. Moreshwar V. Pradhan, Mr. D. M. Vakil (Kathiawar) and Mr. Shinde from Bombay supported the Resolution.

The Resolution was carried.

The Conference then adjourned.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

AN EXECUTED MAN'S WIFE COMMITS "SATI."

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 9.

The "Panjabi" says that the wife of Bhai Balmookand, an accused in the Delhi Conspiracy case who was sentenced to death is reported to have become "sati" immediately after her husband was hanged in Delhi. She is not believed to have committed suicide.

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 10.

The closing balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on 31st March stood at £25,648,285.

"KULTUR" IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

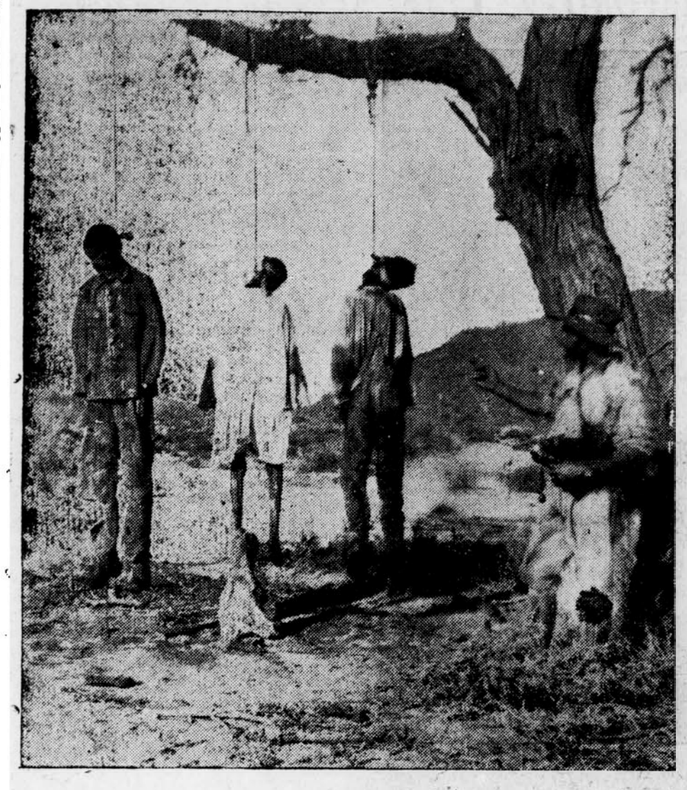

Photo by "Central News."

Three Natives who fell into the hands of the Huns and were promptly hanged to the nearest tree. They were discovered later by a British Patrol and their bodies were buried.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, July 8.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Major A. Stirling, Seaforths.
Captain W. Jane, Engineers.
Captain G. H. Teall, Lincolns.
Captain R. P. Wedd, East Kents.
Lieutenant J. F. Kerr, Seaforths.
Lieutenant G. E. H. Keesey, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieutenant J. R. Ashcroft, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant R. H. Boothroyd, King's Royal Rifles.

WOUNDED IN DARDANELLES.

Captain J. K. M. Hamilton, Royal Scots.
Captain A. Smith, Royal Scots.
Lieutenant W. S. Burns, Engineers.
Lieutenant R. O. Laird, Engineers.
Lieutenant P. F. Considine, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieutenant J. Fleck, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieutenant L. R. Grant, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieutenant F. B. Mackenzie, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieutenant J. Riddell, Royal Scots.

MISSING IN DARDANELLES.

Lieutenant C. F. Alrean, Royal Scots.
Lieutenant A. Young, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieutenant R. J. Gibson, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieutenant C. Paterson, Royal Scots.

LONDON, July 8.

KILLED.

Lieut. E. Harrison, Leicesters.
Lieut. E. G. Melland, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut. P. Shaw, Leinsters.

KILLED IN DARDANELLES.

Major J. Gray, Royal Scots.
Major J. N. Henderson, Royal Scots.
Capt. G. McCrae, Royal Scots.
Capt. J. D. Pollock, Royal Scots.
Capt. J. Robertson, Royal Scots.
Capt. G. A. S. Ross, Royal Scots.
Capt. R. W. G. Rutherford, Royal Scots.
Lieut. E. W. Colver, Engineers.
Lieut. R. E. Mackie, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut. W. J. Johnstone, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut. M. J. Mackenzie, Artillery.

DIED OF WOUNDS IN DARDANELLES.

Lieut. S. R. Dunn, Royal Scots.

JUTE SHARES DEPRESSED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 10.

The telegram reporting the prohibition of the export of jute fabrics to any parts but the Allies had a depressing effect on jute shares. Sellers were most anxious to unload and for some time no business resulted. In the end a drop of 8 rupees all round was established with transactions in 4 companies only reported. A little interest was shown in tea shares at steady rates.

FLAGS TO BE HOISTED AT SIMLA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 10.

The news of the German surrender in South West Africa have been received with satisfaction in all circles. It has been decided to hoist flags at Simla on Monday the 12th and similar celebrations will take place in the provinces.

THE NEW LAW MEMBER.

PRESS OPINION.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, July 10.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph" referring to the new Legal Member says:—"Bombay will be proud of signal honour paid it, as Madras was recently in providing a successor to Sir Harcourt Butler. The object presumably of these appointments is to make the composition of the Viceroy's Council as representative as possible.

"MODAK" SMOKING IN CALCUTTA.

SPREAD OF THE EVIL.

CALCUTTA, July 10.

The increase of "modak" smoking in Calcutta is said to be very marked and scores of dens given over to it have sprung up all over the city, which is causing a great deal of anxiety among officers of the Excise Department. "Modak," which consists of a mixture of opium, guava leaves and tobacco, is smoked in very small quantities in a chillum which is placed on top of a long bamboo pipe, which in its turn is placed in position in the usual cocoanut shell. A peculiarity about "modak" smoking is that a confirmed smoker shudders at the sight of water and under no circumstances will have a bath. Cases have been known where "modak" smokers have not had a bath for four and five years on end. It has the effect of shattering the nerves and a "modak" smoker after a time becomes a more complete wreck than a drunkard, a confirmed opium eater or smoker or one who indulges in any other deleterious drug.

Inspector Smith of the Excise Department last night arrested a Pathan in Hope Lane for selling "modak" to an informer. Three tolas of the drug were found in his possession and the accused was fined Rs. 15 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

IMPERIAL INDIAN WAR RELIEF FUND

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 10.

The latest statement published regarding the Imperial Indian Relief Fund shows that Rs. 41,51,919 have been paid into the Alliance Bank of Simla and Rs. 40,53,162 into the Bank of Bengal, Rs. 7,98,283 into the Bank of Bombay and Rs. 6,46,626 into the Bank of Madras, making a total of Rs. 96,49,991.

EMBARGO ON INDIGIO.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 10.

A Press communiqué says:—It is announced for general information that the Director of Customs, Persia, at Bushire has notified Consuls officially that the exports of all kinds of indigo is prohibited with effect from the 28th June 1915.

BENGAL CROPS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 10.

The crop telegrams for the week ending 3rd July indicate that the rainfall was generally sufficient during the week, which facilitated agricultural operations. The prospects of standing crops are generally reported to be satisfactory. The health of the cattle is good except in Assam, Bengal and Orissa and Behar where cattle disease is still prevailing. Fodder and water are sufficient. There are no marked fluctuations in prices.

This Splendid Whisky is popular because Consumers have found it to be better than many of the much-advertised brands, but more moderate in price. Test it for yourself, and abide by the result.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

You will do a better day's work!

—and you will feel fitter and fresher all day—if you begin the day with Sanatogen.

In these days of keen competition, the man who "wins through" is the man who does a better day's work than his competitors.

When you come to analyse it, the quantity and quality of the work you do depends, to a large extent, on the amount of nerve-energy you possess. It is nerve-energy that enables you to make the most of your brains, and supplies the "driving-power" essential to success.

Now, Sanatogen definitely *increases* nerve-energy—does not merely stimulate or excite, but increases it to a remarkable degree. The result is that when you take Sanatogen you do more and better work than you have been accustomed to do. Nor is this a temporary effect; it continues day by day, week by week.

Thus, Sir **H. Hesketh Bell**, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Leeward Isles, writes: "For a man doing hard mental work in an enervating tropical climate there is, according to my experience, no better invigorator than Sanatogen."

As the President of the Indian Medical Board, **Sir Havelock Charles**, points out: "While in the temperate zone a great strain of work may be endured without impairment of power, in the tropics the powers of resistance are greatly lowered, and eventually, in the predisposed, the nerve break-down called Neurasthenia ensues."

Whether or not you are predisposed to Neurasthenia, you will certainly benefit by taking Sanatogen, especially at this time of the year when the excessive heat throws an extra strain on the system. Thus, the Wife of **Mr. Justice Kensington** writes: "In the great heat of Lahore, where it is especially trying, Mr. Kensington and I have taken Sanatogen, and we have both found it a wonderful reviver and nerve-tonic."

Begin by taking Sanatogen regularly every morning, with or after breakfast.

This will enable you to acquire that extra nerve-energy which spells success in every business and profession; which gives you a zest and a delight in your work; which makes you keen and concentrated, alert and self-confident, and thus gives you the power to realise your ambitions.

Write for a Free Booklet.

Take the first step *to-day*, not to-morrow—*now*, not presently.

Sanatogen can be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars. Provided you mention this paper, we will send you a Free Copy of "How to Keep Well in Tropical Climates." This is a practical handbook, written by an experienced physician and containing a great deal of useful information. Address: A. Wulfing & Co., Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay.

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recently supplied to Government to replace other maker's safes that had been burgled.

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1, *Alipore Lane, 23rd Oct.* 1914.
* * * *In reply to your letter of 15th Oct. the MORT-ANT which I bought from you has been so successful that I do not require any further supply at the present time, the Ants have vacated my premises.*
(*Signed*) *L. W. O.*
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STEEL BEAMS.

Continued on 8th Column.

MACHINERY, ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL AND MOTOR SCTION.

(Published every Monday.)

OPEN HEARTH FURNACES.

YIELDS AND WASTES.

At a recent meeting of the Staffordshire Iron and Steel Institute, at Dudley, a paper was read by Mr. J. E. Fletcher, M.I.Mech.F., on the "Yields and Wastes in Open Furnaces, with Special Reference to Puddling."

Introducing the subject, the writer said:—In any study of the "yields" and "wastes" brought about during the melting and refining of pig-irons it is necessary to have a clear idea of the structure of pig-iron, and this is only possible by calling in the aid of the microscope and the chemist. Pig-iron fractures are of assistance to the trained eye, but in these days of hot-blast and hurried smelting the fracture value has gone. When in the past certain blast-furnaces, worked year in and year out on regular ovens in the production of certain fixed grades of iron, the fracture did give a valuable clue to the quality of a pig-iron, and the manual labour necessary to fracture a pig on the breaking block undoubtedly was an additional index to its character, but its value to the open-hearth process could not be computed except by "trial and error" methods. Such methods are not sufficiently accurate for the present day needs, and must in the long run give place to scientific judgment, even in the choice of pig-irons for puddling processes.

The author described the composition of pig-iron in pigs used for open-hearth furnaces, and said that the microscopic examination of a pig-iron structure was clearly assisted by quenching a molten sample in water. There was then revealed the fact that free carbons, or graphite, at melting temperatures was obsorbed by the iron, carbide of iron being formed, and he showed by means of micrographs the construction of the microstructure, and how the proportions of the iron crystal or crystallite go as the total carbon content decreases. It was, he said, the iron crystallite portion of the pig-iron which was the last to melt and the first to separate out in the puddling process, forming the nuclei round which the iron grains grow or "came to nature." The silicon, as silicide of iron, forming round the iron crystallites, dispersed into the surrounding active fettling oxides, forming a silicate of iron, and under certain conditions, adding to the iron yield, the iron crystallites or grains growing thereby. The first portion of the pig-iron to liquify was, he said, the phosphide-eutectic, and that coming into contact with the fettling or was gradually oxidised, the phosphate P9 O5 passing into the slag. This action, it was explained, was attended by evolution of heat, the temperature being raised sufficiently for the separation of the iron from the phosphide, and for the commencement of the growth of the iron grain. The action of phosphate formation from the phosphid eutectic was obviously associated with the initial washing of the iron crystallites, which it must be remembered are more or less carburised, containing probably upwards of 2 percent. of carbon. It was this type of action which differentiated the puddling process from that of open-hearth steel production.

In an appendix the author drew brief attention to the influence of furnace design and fuel on the yield question, having compiled a number of typical analyses of pig-irons giving therewith, the estimated quantities of cinder in slag produced, the yield, or waste of iron and the expected weight of fettling oxides required in producing such results. These, he said, were given in the hope that such an inquiry into the "why and wherefore" of yields and wastes m be of real service to those who were actively engaged in the manufacture of wrought-iron particularly.

THE BARNARD MEDAL.

Despite the claims of the land of Kultur to super-eminence in the realms of science, the Barnard Medal of the Columbia University, on the advice of the American Academy of Sciences, is once more won by England. This distinction is awarded every five years, and it had previously been awarded five times. On those five occasions it has been won three times by an Englishman, once by a Frenchman, and once by a German. On this, the sixth occasion, the recipient is Professor Bragg of the Leeds University for research work of a valuable kind connected with Routgen rays.

DRY CELLS.

SIEMENS
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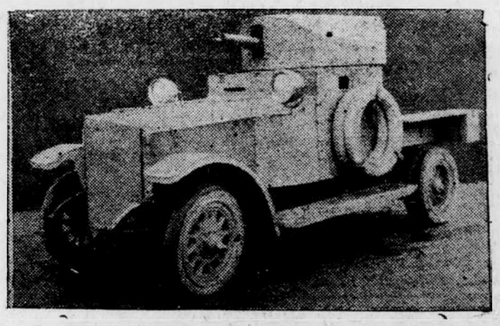

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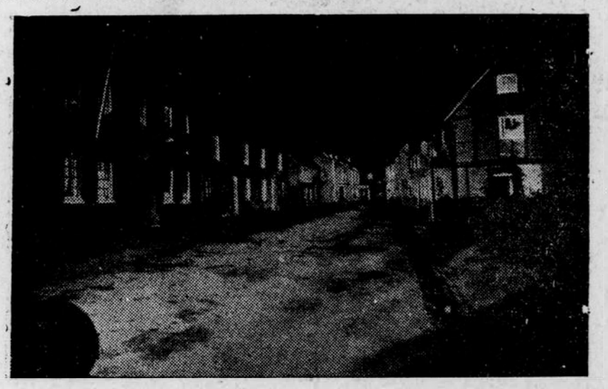
An armoured Talbot car for the Bri tish Army in France.



Reproduced from "The Graphic."

A C. A. V. Electric headlight which turned Amersham's night into day.

DINING AND SLEEPING CARS ON GREEK RAILWAY.

The railway that is to connect Greece with the rest of the Europe is now rapidly approaching completion, and Alexander W. Weddell, United States Consul-General at Athens, has reported that it is expected to open it to traffic in August writes the "Railway Review." The rails and locomotives for this line have been purchased in the United States. When this short link of about 60 miles is opened it will be possible for a traveller to go from Piræus to Paris in something less than 60 hours; for the Indian mail service the new line will be not less important, effecting a saving of about 30 hours each way. In order to care for the anticipated passenger traffic, the Greek Government has recently concluded contracts with La Compagnie Internationale des Wagons-Litset des Grands Express Européens providing for sleeping and dining cars for the new route, for the establishment of a tourist and ticket office of the company at Athens and for appropriate advertising. For a day trip of 12 hours the holder of a first-class ticket will pay for his seat in the sleeping car 12 francs (dollars 2.32); thbe holder of a second-class ticket will be taxed 4.5 francs (dollars 0.87); for night trips, the first-class fare is unchanged, while the second-class fare is doubled. By paying 50 per cent. extra the holder of a first-class ticket may reserve for his exelusive use a compartment for two persons. A daily dining and sleeping car service will be established from Piræus to the Servian boundary, with extensions to Belgrade and Vienna, together with a daily service of sleeping cars from Piræus to the Servian boundary and a dining car service from Piræus to Saloniki. Provision is made for extension of the service, as occasion requires.

KRUPP'S BIG GUNS.

STEEL INGOTS MADE BY AN ENGLISH PROCESS.

An interesting story of how Krupp's are using a British process for the manufacture of their giant guns was told by Professor John Oliver Arnold, of Sheffield University, at the Royal Institution during mail week. He said that he was sorry to have to confess it, but shortly before the war he was dining with the managing director of Krupp's, who told him that they were making steel ingots weighing 110 tons for guns by the cricible process evolved 175 years ago by an Englishman—Benjamin Huntsman. Neither the Germans nor the Americans could produce the Sheffield white crucible, however. That was a secret handed down from father to son in Sheffield.

In the North of England they were making ingots weighing 150 tons, and there were 12,000-ton presses squeezing out armour plate like cheese.

PARROTS AS LOOK-OUTS.

In the course of the present European war it has been noticed, that parrots work themselves into a state of intense excitement and screech loudly on the approach of an aeroplane, even before the latter is visible to human eyes. A number of these birds were placed on the Eiffel Tower and other suitable points of observation in order to test their utility as sentinels. Unfortunately, however, they are unable to distinguish between friendly and hostile aircraft.

EXHAUST VENTILATION OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

The "Railway News" states that it is not often that one comes across records of systematic tests of ventilation equipment of passenger vehicles, though the subject is one of great importance, and therefore reports of an investigation carried out on the New York Central Railroad, with what are known as "Standard" exhaust ventilators, is a matter of interest. The conclusions arrived at were as follows: One of these exhaust ventilators will supply sufficient air to the breathing zone to meet the requirements of four passengers on the basis of 1,000 cubic feet per passenger per hour. Its capacity varies directly as the speed of the train up to 60 miles an hour. The actual capacity in cubic feet per hour equals the speed of the train in miles per hour multiplied by 188. This actual capacity may be taken to be about 70 per cent. of the theoretical rating. The location of the car in the train has an effect on the efficiency of the exhaust ventilator. Speaking generally, the nearer the car to the engine the higher the efficiency. The location of the ventilator on the car has an effect on its efficiency. The ventilators near the ends of the car have a higher capacity than those at the centre and those at the front have a greater capacity that those at the rear. No perceptible draughts are created by the ventilators below the tops of the windows. Smoke or noxious vapours entering the car at clerestory openings do not come down into the body of the car, but are drawn out through the exhaust ventilators. High banks, cuts or tunnels have no effect on the action of the "Standard" ventilator. It is not necessary to close the ventilators when passing through tunnels.

REMOVAL OF RUST.

In a paper read before the Iron and Steel Institute at the recent annual meeting, Messrs. J. N. Friend and C. W. Marshall described experiments on the quantitative removal of rust from iron by chemical reagents, writes the "Electrical Review." Various solutions were tried, but none was found that would remove rust without also dissolving some of the iron. One of the best reagents, acting quickly on the rust but very slowly on the iron was boric acid; a saturated solution cleaned rusty plates in a day or two, after which very little loss in weight of iron occurred. A 10 per cent. solution of aluminium sulphate cleaned the iron in 24 hours and yielded an excellent metallic surface. Sodium sitrate, which had often been recommended, acted very slowly, a 20 per cent. solution taking four days to clean the iron; it gave a beautiful surface, but the iron continued to dissolve during the whole period of immersion.

COOPERS HILL IN WAR.

It is said that 194 Coopers Hill men are now serving their country in connection with the war; 48 are officers in the Regular Army, 16 are in the Army Reserve, 38 have received commissions since war was declared, 5 are Motor Ambulance drivers at the Front, 3 are serving in the Honourable Artillery Company and Anti-aircraft Corps, 21 are Special Constables, 4 are Assistant Censors, 20 are Members of Volunteer Training Corps, and 39 are performing various miscellaneous duties. In addition the sons of at least 70 Coopers Hill engineers are serving in his Majesty's Forces.

HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM TEST OF PORTLAND CEMENT.

The following particulars of the use of high-pressure steam as a means of determining the soundness and cementing quality of Portland cement are taken from a note in the United States Bureau of Standards. It was contributed to the Bureau by Messrs. R. J. Wig and H. A. Davis.

Their investigation included a study of the physical properties of cements that were sound after exposure in high-pressure steam and cements that failed to meet the requirements of the test. Tests were made of the tensile and compressive strength in mortars, compressive strength in concretes, and the linear change of neat cement prisms stored in air, in water, and treated in high-pressure steam. The qualititative high-pressure steam test consisted of subjecting a pat of neat cement, arter storing for the first twenty-fours hours in a damp closet, to steam at a pressure of 300 lbs. per square inch for one hour, in a steam-tight boiler, the total time in the boiler being three hours. A cement was said to have passed this tsst if the pat was hard and sound when examined after this treatment. The quantitative high-pressure steam test consisted of moulding six neat cement briquettes, storing them twenty-four hours in a damp closet, then treating three of them in steam of 300 lbs: pressure for one hour in a steam-tight boiler, the total time in the boiler being three hours. The six briquettes were then broken in a cement testing machine, and a cement was said to pass the high-pressure test if the treated briquettes showed higher tensile strength than the untreated.

Eighteen two-barrel samples of cement, composed of seven different brands, were obtained for testing in concrete. The cement of some of these samples passed the high-pressure steam test, and the cement of others did not. The concretes prepared from these cements had been nommally exposed to the atmosphere for two years or more, and tested for compressure strength from time to time.

The general soundness of the tests showed that some cements mixed neat, which are sound according to the standard atmospheric steam test, but unsound in high-pressure steam and exhibit signs of unsoundness when stored under normal conditions in dry air. The strength tests or mortars and concretes, the author states, failed to show any difference in the cementing quality of cements that pass the high-pressure steam test, and those that fail to meet the requirements of this test. There was but smal difference, if any, in the linear change of prisms made of cement that passed the high-pressure steam test, and prisms made of cement that passed the high-pressure steam test, and prisms made of cement that failed to meet the requirements of this test, whether stored in air or water. Seventy per cent of a total of fifty-one banks of Portland cement tested passed high-pressure steam test.

THE OXIDATION OF SEWAGE WITHOUT FILTERS.

We cull the following note from our contemporary the "Sanitary Record":—We have kept before our readers the experiments which have been for sometime in progress both at the Manchester and the Salford Corporation Sewage Works in the purification of sewage without the aid of filters. This is achieved by forcing air at a pressure of several pounds for one or more hours through tanked sewage by means of perforated pipes laid near the floor, such pipes being in a bed of what is termed activated sludge, i.e., sludge through which air has been repeatedly pumped, and reference may be made to our editorials in our issues of 20th November and 18th December last, whilst in our issue of the latter date was reproduced a paper on the subject under the heading of "A Recent Development of the Sewage Problem," by Mr. Edward Ardern, M.Sc. This author, with Mr. W. T. Lockett M.Sc., is responsible for the Manchester experiments, whilst Mr. S. Ernest Mellin, F.I.C., and Mr. W. H. Duckworth are responsible for the Salford experiments. These latter, we learn, continue to yield excellent results. Some 130,000 gallons of sewage are being daily purified on the "fill and draw" method, and there is being obtained an oxygen absorbed figure representing 90 per cent. to 94 per cent. purification with one and a half to two hours' blowing, whilst with one hour's blowing alone purification equal to 84 per cent. to 87 per cent. purification has been obtained. The progress of the experiments has, we learn, been impeded by labour troubles due to the war, but the investigators hope ere long to be able to publish definite results obtained on the new lines on which they have been working and by means of a plant specially designed for the purpose. Moreover, it is anticipated that they will be enabled to furnish informative particulars as to the cost of purification of sewage by the new process, for its adoption on a practical and general scale will be governed thereby.

AN ELFCTRIC DOG.

An account of a novel invention by a scientist comes from the United States. He possesses an electric dog, which follows him about and is controlled by means of a selenium cell and an electric light. We, ourselves, in the editorial offices have an electric cat, which follows us about and is controlled by a piece of cat's meat. Its electrolytic is milk.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"
MACHINERY, ENGINEER}
ELECTRIC AND MOTOR LIST:

(*Continued from 1st column.*)

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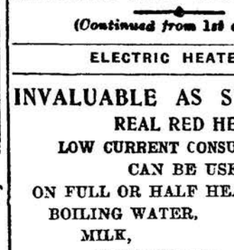

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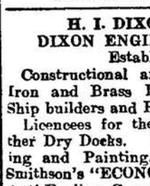

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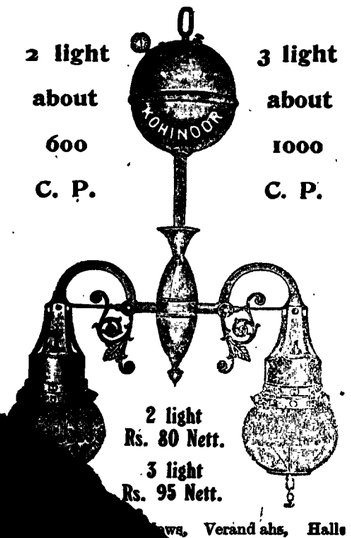

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AGENTS WANTED.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday, 9th July 1915 should be regarded as a full weather working day for Vessels in the Prince's Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

EDUCATION AMONG MASSES.

REPORT OF USEFUL WORK DONE IN 1914.

The twenty-sixth Annual Report of the Society for the Promotion of Education Among the Masses, for the year 1914 show the work of the different institutions managed by the Society. The Society has, in spite of many difficulties, been carrying on its useful and beneficient work of spreading free primary education among the classes so little able to afford it, in a manner that should deserve encouragement from all interested in the welfare of their less fortunate fellow citizens.

DADABHAI NOWROJI POOR BOYS' SEMINARY, TARDEO.

This School has been greatly improved during the year under review. For the present there are about 175 children. Two standards in English are now taught besides four in Marathi. Drawing has been introduced in all classes and lessons on practical carpentry are given to boys commencing from Marathi Standard III. There were 123 new boys admitted the total number who received free instruction in this School came to 270. The average daily attendance was 120.

Twelve students appeared for the Government Marathi IV Standard Examination. All of whom passed.

Sanatan Dharma Examination.—Out of the 24 students that appeared for this examination 17 passed and 7 got prizes. It need hardly be pointed out that the training received as above shown and the passing of the examinations just mentioned shows how our boys of the poorer classes are fitted to obtain their livelihood in a better and more successful manner, than they otherwise could obtain. This remark applies as well to the other schools of this Society.

Manual Training Class attached to the above school:—A fresh application has again been made for registration of this class for grant and it has been recommended by the Committee of Directors on Technical Education: hence the Committee has every hope of getting good grant from Government.

DADABHAI NOWROJI FREE LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

With the continuance of the generous help of Rs. 200 per month received from the Trustees of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia, C.I.E., through the exertion of Mr. C. M. Cursetji the Society has been able to maintain this Reading Room in a fairly useful condition. This year a fine addition has been made to the English Books of the Library by the presentation of a set of 25 volumes of Nelson's Encyclopeadia by Bai Bachubai Merwanji H. Batliwalla in the name of her deceased husband.

The following papers and periodicals are placed on the Reading Room Table:—

The "Bombay Chronicle," The "Advocate of India," The "Bombay Samachar," The "Sanj Vartman," The Illustrated "Times of India" (weekly), The "Central College Magazine," The "Masik Manoranjan" and the "Maratha Mitra"; these are subscribed for. While those that are received *gratis* are The "Indu Prakah" (daily edition) presented by Mr. D. S. Yande, The "Jagad Vritta" (a weekly) presented by Mr. F. F. Gordon, The "Hindi Punch" (a weekly), by Mr. M. V. Rajadhyaksha, The "Children's Magazine" by Mr. C. M. Cursetji, The "East and West" by Mr. A. F. Vakil, and Kusum Mala by Mr. G. W. Parab

Through the favour of the Bombay Government the Reading Room is supplied with parts of the "Government Gazette," the "Gazette of India" and the different Government Reports.

For this support the Committee is most thankful to Government and to the gentlemen whose names are given above.

FREE ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOL, CHINCHPOGLI.

This School continues to be efficiently maintained. It has three teachers, *i.e.*, one for each standard. Two teachers are fully qualified. Besides the Marathi course, English is taught up to the IV Standard, while instruction in drawing is given to all. During the year 52 new boys were admitted. The total number who received instruction was 117. The average on the roll was 74 and average daily attendance 58.

The School sent up 33 boys for the Government Sir Jamshedji School of Art Examination in drawing; of these 7 passed in 1st Grade, 4 in 2nd Grade and 2 in 3rd Grade. For this branch of work the school obtained a grant of Rs. 109.

CHINCHPOGLI FREE DAY SCHOOL, MARATHI.

The work in this School was carried on regularly and satisfactorily; 241 new boys were admitted during the year. The total number that received instruction was 449. The average on the roll was 209 and the average daily attendance 166.

The School sent up 26 boys for the IV Standard Public Examination, of whom 25 passed.

CHINCHPOGLI FREE NIGHT SCHOOL.

This School is held every evening for 2 hours. It teaches 4 Marathi and 3 English Standards. During the year 39 new boys were admitted. The total number that received in truction was 109. The average on the roll was 65 and average daily attendance was 52.

THE COLABA NIGHT SCHOOL.

The Committee have the pleasure to report that since the change in the staff of teachers of this school it has been showing signs of improvement. The present number of pupils attending is 42. The School was inspected by the Deputy Educational Inspector and he was pleased to award the School a grant of Rs. 61.

DONATIONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS.

The Managing Committee feel greatly indebted to those ladies and gentlemen who have kindly helped the Society with subscriptions, donations, etc. During the year under report the largest contribution was that of the Trustees of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia, C.I.E., of Rs. 200 per month, Rs. 250 were secured from the Millowners' Association.

FINANCE.

The subscriptions and donations during the year amounted to Rs. 733 and Rs. 1,025 as against last year's Rs. 716 and Rs. 1,441. It is therefore with regret, as well as concern that the Committee has to observe that the donation list for the past year is very poor. The Committee therefore appeals for steady and hopeful support in future from all interested in the betterment of the condition of our labouring classes, the main factor of which is the affording them education suitable to their condition, such as it is the object and constant endeavour o the Society to provide. The work of the Society has often been pronounced as being really useful and beneficial, and the Committee trusts it will be considered by the generous as deserving of better support.

INCOME.

The total amount of receipts during the year by subscriptions and donations amounted to Rs. 8,710-12-11. The Trust and ordinary investments of the Society amount to Rs. 12,500.

SOCIETY'S URGENT NEEDS.

The urgent need of the Society is a building to accommodate its Chinchpogli day and night schools. A large number of boys have to be refused admission owing to want of space. It is extremely difficult to find suitable premises on hire; besides, the rents demanded are prohibitive. The Managing Committee are, therefore, devising a scheme for providing a building of its own in that locality. It is hoped, that, when the scheme has assumed a definite shape, those interested in the work of the Society in the education of the masses will render adequate help towards its accomplishment.

At the beginning of the year applications were made to the Secretary, Schools Committee, Municipality, for re-assessment of grants of Society's D. N. Poor Boys' Seminary and Chinchpogli Free Day School, Marathi. These were favourably entertained and the Deputy Educational Inspector was good enough to increase the grants from Rs. 400 to Rs. 597 of the 1st school and from Rs. 500 to Rs. 585 of the other. Thus, there is an increase of Rs. 282 in the grants of both the schools.

The Managing Committee beg to tender their heartfelt thanks to all who have supported the Society. But their special thanks are due to the Trustees of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia, C.I.E., for their substantial support to Mr. C. M. Cursetji for his endeavours to secure this substantial and other help and to the Honorary Secretaries of the Bombay Presidency Association for the great convenience they afford us in so kindly continuing to allow us the use of their rooms for holding our several meetings.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION GRIEVANCE

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—It does not unoften happen that questions are put at University examinations which are wholly outside the course prescribed by the University. One such instance has occurred at the recent 2nd LL.B., examination. In the paper on Property, Easements and Land Tenures, a question (it is No. 9) is put about the "Summary Settlements" and "Summary Settlement Act." Now I have carefully scrutinized every section of every Act prescribed by the University but have failed to find any trace of either "Summary Settlement" or "Summary Settlement Act." I however, now learn that if instead of reading and studying the provisions of the Hereditary Officers Act which has been prescribed by the University, I had read a particular book by a certain legal practitioner I would have come across the "history of the legislation" on the subject of hereditary offices and while reading that "history" I would have come across both the "Summary Settlement" and the "Summary Settlement Act." Now I want to know if it is at all fair to candidates if while the University wants them to know the law as given in the Hereditary Officer's Act, the examiners should go out of their way to put them questions about the previous legislation on the subject. As it is some of the candidates have thus suffered by this action of the examiners. May I therefore appeal to the University authorities to inquire into this matter and prevent any unfairness or injustice being perpetrated.—Yours, etc.,

A CANDIDATE.

Bombay, July 9.

FLOODS ON THE E. B. R.

BRIDGE ON THE BEKI RENDERED UNSAFE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GOLAKGANJ, July 9.

The District Traffic Superintendent, E. B. Railway, Golakganj, wires:—

Owing to heavy rain the bridge over the river Beki at mile 253/20, between Sorbhog and Sorupeta, is unsafe for traffic. Transhipment of passengers, luggage and mails is necessary. Will advise the probable duration of the breach and details as early as possible.

With regard to the publication of the preliminary jute forecast it is complained that the figures had previously leaked out of the office of Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

In the suit brought by Charles James Madden for dissolution of marriage against his wife Mary Florence Madden on ground of her misconduct with Cyril Chilton, manager of the Anglo-Swiss Company, and others, Mr. Percival James Kerr was examined *de bene esse* on behalf of Chilton yesterday at the Calcutta High Court. R. K. Chilton was charged with misconduct with respondent at Howrah on 10th May last. Witness who resided with the corespondent in a chummery said that on 10th May they got up together and after breakfast each went to his office. In the evening they were together and at night Chilton slept on a camp-bed alongside witness.

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RABINDRANATH TAGORE'S POETRY.

A POET OF LOWLY LIFE.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar is delivering a series of weekly addresses to young men at the Students' Brotherhood on the great Indian poet Rabindranath Tagore. In the second address, a "resumé" of which we publish below, Sir Narayan describes Tagore as the poet of lowly life and discusses the meaning of the poet's second poem in "The Gardener."

In reading this morning the second poem in the "Gardener," we are entering on even a more important, because more practical, feature of Rabindranath's poetry. He is a poet of life's familiar face in India. His interests are not in high places, the civilization of towns and cities and the more or less artificial life of the crowded theatres of human activity. In language which may seem irreverent, and yet is aptly reverent in essence, we may say he is a poet of the commonplaces and trifles of life, but his poetry deals with the trifles so as to illustrate the old truth that it is the trifles, the small things of life which make for perfection. His is poetry mostly of the lowly life of India and there lies its value and significance for us in these lines when the masses, as contrasted with the classes, are engaging the study, attention and sympathy of politicians and patriots, philosophers and poets all over the civilized world. The nation, said the late John Bright, dwells in the cottage, and the saying has become familiar as a household word and largely coloured and influenced both the poetry and politics of the age. Rabindranath's vision as a seer,—and no one can be a poet unless he is a seer,—true to that truth of nationality, has grasped the master-key of India's future by the light of its past and present and taken for his Muse or rather derived from his muse the inspiration of the life of the hut, the hovel, the hearth and the home of India, which contain the springs of our nationality to be. Rabindranath is the poet of the field, the ferryman, the ploughman, the weaver, the barber the sweeper, the man in rags and *langoti*, and above all what forms the coping-stone of his poetry—he is *par excellence* the poet of the Hindu housewife with her children, the motherhood coming from the womanhood of the country, typifying itself as in India as the motherland with our villages as her permanent abode whence the life of India originated and thence transforms itself by the changing spirit of the moving time. Lowly life looks little because it is so common and ugly to look at. But lowliness is the basis of greatness; or as the Mahabharata so neatly puts it, greatness means to take the common things of life and walk truly amongst them. All service ranks the same with God, there is no great or small—these are the words put in the mouth of his character, Pippa, a poor girl, by Browning in his Pippa' Passes. And Rabindranath's poetry shows how our low people in villages and elsewhere carry God within them and serve and suffer, live and die and earn their immortality and teach us that it is from the drudgery of life that the divine in life in us is revealed.

The lowly life of India, as lowly life anywhere in the world, looks indeed ugly and squalid, and our impulse is one of pity and we feel inclined to turn away from it. But the poet sees its inner beauty hidden beneath the repulsive exterior. The way to improve a people is not to condemn them, to tell them that they are dirty and mean, but to hold before them the indwelling spirit of goodness and fortitude lying buried and obscured behind the forbidding exterior. "The men might be better," says the woman-soul of Margaret to her lover in Bailey's 'Festus,' "if we deemed better of them. The worst way to improve the world is to condemn it." In India we condemn the lower class as Sudras, relying on the sacred authority of the oftquoted verse in the *Purusha Sukta* which says that the Brahmin has emanted from the mouth of Brahma, the Kshatriya from the arms of God to fight, the Vaishaya his stomach to feed, and the lowest—the Shudra—represents Brahma's feet, fitted only to serve, as if the feet were nothing before the other organs. But, in comparing Shudras to our feet, the *Purusha Sukta* has dignified, not despised, the Shudras. The feet must be kept warm or else we get disease and die. And it is on the feet we stand and move. So the Shudra is the prop of the people And he is for service—and so we are all born to serve one another, each in his or her own way. And, is not "Service" the spirit of this age?

Even in Nature we see how life that is little, contributed to life that is great. Read Darwin's "Vegetable Mould and Earth Worms" and learn that the things we despise as worms make our vegetable creation, and long before man existed and began to plough the land, cultivate and produce food, "the land was in fact regularly ploughed by earth-worm." It is from the smallest in life the greater comes. God Himself is described as the smallest—our Hindu Scriptures speak of Him as the smallest of atoms, the Bible as the mustard seed.

It is this much needed gospel of our lowly life in India that forms the life-giving charms of Rabindranath's poetry. But it would be a mistake to suppose that in that respect he is the first of the race of poets of our lowly life, that there were no such poets before him. He is one in the line of generations of Indian poets that have gone before him from the time of the Vedas. He has taken his birth and sung among us in his own time in the line of India's evolution —in heralding the past behind him he has then added to it what is his own. He has made in common with our poets of lowly life who have preceded him, but he also stands distenct from them in a spirit which makes his mission and his message peculiar to him and his times. In that respect he represents the spirit, the mind and the word, the yearnings and aspirations of the present in India, he voices by his poetry what you and I, what all the people in India dimly feel and obscurely think, but that we have not the capacity to utter inadequate language, because we are too dull and prosaic to realise it. The poet, one of us, made by and for us, brings out and gives form to our hidden feelings and thoughts and presents to us by his poetry our own souls, which lie suppressed because of the turmoil of our every-day life and its trials, which weigh so heavily on us on account of our passions and their rush and restlessness. Hence, Rabindranath is our national poet, —he reflects our strength and also our weakness,—his poetry is our enlarged photograph, your, and mine, and all we call the "dumb millions of India." What then, is Rabindranath's mission and message as a poet suited to and voicing the spirit of his age in his own country and of his own people? And what relation does that mission and message bear to the Indian poets who have preceded him?

In dealing historically with the questions you cannot do better than to bear in mind a law of progress which has illustrated itself in this civilized country as in others and to mark the stages of that law. A people are in the initial stage of their growth like children. They must be lead by *law* because they are ignorant, until they have progressed so as to be led by their own *heart*, and can think for themselves. As in Europe learnig was at first confined to the few and the few laid down laws and the people obeyed, and the people could not read the Bible because it was in language not known to them and were in the hands of priests, so in India the lower classes could not read the Vedas and the Upanishads and the Gita. The priests laid down the law and people blindly followed. Buddha was the first to recognise the importance of the people; then came our poets and saints of the *Bhakti* School—the Sschool of devotion,—who translated the Gita and the Puranas, preached that God was in every one of us, high and low, and that we must be led not by ceremonial laws but by the spirit. They preached in the same day that Christ preached "The Kingdom of God is within us" or as St. Paul preached subsequently. That was the first recognition of the lowly life in India. Our poet Tukaram has summed up the message of the poets as follows:—"The harvest of knowledge and devotion has at last come free to the peoples' market. Come one, come all, and trade in it and with it at large. There is no distiction of caste here it is open to all, low as well as high." Poets and saints were born in the lowest of castes, and so lowly life was brought out and idealised and realised.

These poets of the Bhakti School did indeed preach that mere picty, prayer, contemplation would not do,—they were also for action. They taught that to earn heaven in the next world man must act in his will. They followed the precept of the Bhagwata Purana where Heaven was defined as this very life if the life were lived virtuously and Hell as this very life if the life were lived viciously. Their preachings were not of the recluse who hates the world and hungers for the life to come. Rather, they praised human life as a privelege greater than any other. "Do not neglect your stomach, do not run away into the forest; but enjoy the life here by contemplating God." Though that was so, their poetry was more of the recluse than of the earth; it did not move and mix and sparkle with the daily life and life's work of men on earth. Where they left, Rabindranath had begun,—he too asks us to live our work-a-day life by contemplation of God, but he goes further,—he takes up that life as his theme, moved in and with out, and mingling with the housewife at her hearth and in her home, with the child in his lisps and play, with the peasant in his field, with the coolie carrying his burden, he becomes one of them and shows what depth of soul there is in lives lowly lived, which we regard as dust and disease, lives on whose toil, sufferings and hardships we have been striving to build the civilization of towns, cities and empires What Dickens and Wordsworth did in England, Rabindranath is doing here. That is his message and mission.

If you have followed me so far, you will be able, I apprehend, to make out the meaning of his second poem in the "Gardener." It is a village scene and life put into a few words, not exhaustive but suggestive. I will expand the meaning for you in my own words, so as to help you so far as I can to read the short poem and catch its light or inspiration. The poet as the shades of evening close in the village is seen by a passer by alone in a contemplative mood. The passer-by is an example of many among us who think poets and philosophers are not of use for this world,—and are idlers who talk some gibberish about heaven and call it the message of God, as if they have seen God and He has spoken to them. So the passer-by remarks to the poet in his archful way:—"O moody poet, what are you doing here alone? You have been lonely, thinking and thinking until you are getting old, your hairs have become all grey—has God been talking to you and you are thinking of the life to come while you have neglected the life here until you look old and grey? It is evening now, time for you to give up your musings and go home and make wife and children happy. Don't loaf about at night like a mad man."

The poet protests mildly—he is not an idler, he is not getting old, he is not neglectful of the life here, rather he is full of it, fuller than his critic, who praises himself slyly on his practical wisdom of worldliness. And he makes good his protest as follows:—

(1) "You say I am an idler, whiling away the day in mere musings. But no. You people who have to work during the day come home in the evening and then there must be some one to comfort, amuse, recreate and refresh your mind. And I, the poet, do it. My work begins in the evening, whereas yours ends there. I live for the world and work. I live for you and sing. And my songs replenish your life or else you will die of a barren n and soul. So here, where you see me alone while it is evening and night is approaching I am waiting if any villager who had come home from his work wants my company to make his rest and repose and awaken his soul."

(2) "Look here, my critic, you tell me it is getting evening and you ask me to go and enter my home, as if there is no work for me at night. I know what is in your mind. The village is shrowded in utter darkness and silence at night—man and woman shut themselves in and all looks lifeless as if the village were a cemetery. Ah! critic, how ignorant you are of village life. Watch at night—a voice from the field scaring away wild beasts, a voice calling for a missing cow, calf or buffalo, that has not returned from the jungles. There is life still in the village and I the poet see it and tell you and others that there is life and light even in darkness. And love too. You ask—who is there who will call for my service and song? I will answer. During the day the youthful peasant has in the early morning left his home and wife and gone to work in the field. Husband and wife have turned away from each other for the day's work. In the evening they meet together and find love. But poor ignorant folk! You ask, what do they know of love? What do we know of love in India when we marry young and marry without courting, kissing and choosing? Is that your objection to my statement of the fact of love in the lowly life of the village? Listen, go to a ryot's hut at night and when he, a youth or adult, has come home to his wife, see the children are in bed. The ryot comes, sits to his meals, the wife serves and talks and the husband as he takes his meal talks with the wife all about his field work by the day, the wife talks about her home and children, and then the wife asks "When am I to have silver bracelets to wear?"

The husband: Only silver, why not gold?

Wife: Gold is not in our destiny. For that we must wait till next life after death. Talk of gold when even copper is dear for us poor people!

Husband: Have you gone mad? Why do you talk like that when you have a gold ornament now, here and in this life and I have too. No copper and silver when we have gold here!

Wife: What is that gold? Has any one given it as a present to-day to you?

Husband: Silly wife. Don't you know your own gold? I am your gold and you are mine. What better gold or silver do you or I want or long for, when we are that to each other,—like husband to like wife. You want silver ornaments! Silly woman! When you are my gold I will not make an ugly thing of you by decorating you with silver."

The wife is non-plussed. The poet can make a song out of that, and show to the ignorant villager how out of their silent love, love that is undemonstrative, they care gold for each other in the person of each other! These rustics are ignorant, dumb; they don't talk love, but the silence is love, and it is the poet who brings it out. The scene I have described is illustrative of Rabindranath's lines, viz., "I watch if young straying hearts meet together and two pairs of eager eyes beg for music to break their silence and speak for them,"—is a familiar village sight,—I have witnessed it.

(3). "Thirdly,—from love to sorrow,—another scene of village life. During night the village is dark, and when there is a death the darkness makes the village hideous. When the dead body is cremated at night by the silent river, the glow of the funeral pyre brings light in darkness, and as the glow disappears, darkness returns. There is sorrow and mourning. The poet sings of the ways of sorrow and shows how sorrow comes of love and is an intimation of our immortality. The glow of the funeral pyre at night in the village darkness,—is it not symbolical of the fire which is in man, constituting his soul and leading him as the Upanishad says by the good path in order that we may get the treasure of salvation?"

"See how the poet finds the village at night. An Indian village at night is a darkness and silence, as if there is no life,—all is dead and dreary. The huts apart from one another, each standing solitary in the fields, shades of trees covering them; no human voice,—all silence. There is a deserted house,—jackals come there and howl. God speaks through the jackals:—

"O, Ye men, who have deserted this house and made it lifeless,—O, ye villagers, shrouded in silence and darkness as if life is gone,—I am alive and my creation lives. The Silence of God is His Speech. The Darkness of God is His Light. There is Life always."

"Thus the poet speaks as the voice of God. Some traveller peeps through the village at night; finds it dark and rests in darkness by the wayside; feels forlorn and frightened. I, the poet tell him: No, it is not dark for you and me. Have not our Scriptures told us, 'God shines as Light in our hearts, even when the world outside is dark!' We are all travellers in this dark world, but the Inner Light is our Guide You are not lonely,—God is with you because He is in your hearts. The Almighty Being is awake in your heart-beats!"

"This," says the poet, "is my function as a poet; to hearten people, to fill them with light and hope, to show to them the grandeur of their own souls."

"In short, I, the poet, am what St. Pa said of himself, all things to all men, because I bring out the Universal Soul in all men, women and children, of all conditions of life, and show how life with all darkness is the lovely garden of God. I am God's gardener,—to me all men are flowers and especially the lowly of the land whose toil sweetens the life of the higher in *status*."

"And, therefore, I am never old. You say my hairs have turned grey. Yes, they are *silvery*. I do not, as some people do, conceal my old age by colouring my hair and cheating the world as to my age and passing as a young man by fraud. I am old in years but young in heart. You say I am past 50 and therefore *old*. I say I am fifty years young, because my heart is young, because my ancient motherland India, whom people call old and effete, is young and fresh with pulsation of the life divine, looking and waiting solemnly with God's patience to make her grow into vigorous godly life."

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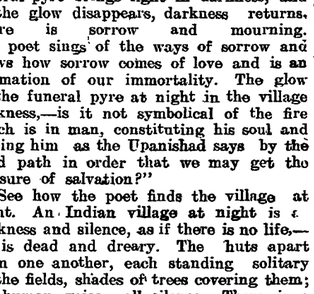

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BOOKS OF THE MOMENT

"THE HOLY WAR MADE IN GERMANY."

Holland has large Musalman colonies and though they cannot compare with those of England or France, Dutch scholars have successfully rivalled those of England and France in Moslem studies. The Leyden University Press is one of the most famous in the world and the publications issued from it, like the series of Arabic histories, under the late renowned Dr. de Goje, have never been equalled in accuracy by the editions of Cairo, Beyrut or even Calcutta. Dr. Snouck Hurgronje Professor of Arabic at Leyden, "is one of the few Europeans who have had personal experience in that part of Arabia considered by Mahomedans sacred and exclusive." His little book, owing to the authority which the name of the writer lends to it, promises to survive the mass of productions relating to the war. Instigated or more accurately speaking, compelled by the Germans, the luckless weak Constantinople Government called upon the Shaikh-ul-Islam to proclaim a "Holy War." Dr. Snouck Hurgronje analyses the falsehood underlying the attempt in the book, which has a brief introduction by Professor Gottheil of the Columbia University.

The most complete and the most reliable history of "Mekka" in any language, is by Dr. Snouck Hurgronje. Hence his title to be heard at this juncture. The author's personal familiarity with Constantinople invests his utterances with greater reliability still. We can well believe him, therefore, when he assures us that there are people in the Turkish capital "who are ashamed of the presumption expressed by the teaching of the Jihad."

The unholy activities of the Young Turkish party are exposed by Dr. Snouck Hurgronje with the knowledge born of personal experience and masterly familiarity with Moslem history and culture. The catalogue of the Young Turks' failures is not complete yet. For one thing, when they established a few Moslem Consulates in foreign Mahomedan countries "they usually forgot to pay the Consuls their salaries," while their mostly *advanced* manner of living did not serve to heighten the respect for the man who sent them. Dr. Snouck Hurgronje's booklet is primarily a counterblast to the orgy of pamphlets issued by German scholars and widely disseminated with a view to propagate falsehoods concerning Moslem history and the relations of Germany to Islam.

The highest judicial authority in Constantinople, the Shaikh-ul-Islam, has been since the revolution of 1908, a mere creature, an instrument in the hands of the Young Turk party. He has answered mechanically, and of course, affirmatively, a string of questions propounded to him by the unfortunate successor of Abdul Hamid, with whom the leaders of the Young Turk Government can now do as they please. As a fact, the interrogatories and answers which together constitute the *fatva* proclaiming a Jihad, were propounded by Enver and Talaat. And it is no secret that the majority of the Young Turks are practical atheists who flout the traditional observances of Islam. The only impression produced by the proclamation of the Jihad in Turkey has been that the ignorant masses have come to think that Germany and Austria have put themselves in the service of Turkey for waging a Jihad, since naturally, of the three, Turkey is the only one that can be involved in a Mahomedan religious war. To call a war between Kafirs a Jihad is, for a good believer, either blasphemous or ridiculous.

Germany paved the way to her goal of universal conflagration in Turkey, as everywhere else, by means of venomous war literature, the author of one of the most mendacious volumes being Prince von Buelow himself. "England and Egypt," "The Greater Germany," "England and Islam," and many more were all directed to prove that England was faithless, decadent and impotent, and that Germany was the powerful and truthful friend of Turkey. The Turks may be good soldiers, they are not very acute politicians; still it has not escaped the memory of some at least among their leaders that, when Austria availed hereself of the general confusion after the revolution completely to detach Bulgaria from Turkey, and subsequently to anhex a large piece of Turkish territory to itself, Germany did not raise her little finger to keep her ally from the painful amputation. The Turk realises that Turkey freed by Germany from the interference of England, France and Russia, would be brought under German guardianship and, though with careful avoiding of the name, it would become a German Prptectorate. Its army, its administration, its finance, everything would have to be reorganised by Germany. The reincarnation would be different in form only from the protectorate of France in Morocco, and that of England in many a Mahomedan principality.

In more tranquil moments German professors have not been sparing in their eulogies on the methods by which the English in India, the French in North Africa, and the Russians in Central Asia, have ruled Mahomedans, although vituperation and indignant criticism have never been withheld when German interest were at stake. The contemptuous opinion which the cultured German world entertains for Islam and its influence, is worth recalling. It has poured ridicule on the alleged function of Islam as a bearer of culture. It has called the Jihad "predatory murder on the path of Allah turned into a religious duty." It is not in more German missionary circles that we encounter vehement hostility to Islam. A resolution at a German Colonial Congress began with "as the expansion of Islam is a serious danger to the development of our colonies, the Colonial Congress suggests for earnest consideration. . . ." A distinguished scholar at the seminary, for Oriental language in Berlin and author of a number of notable works on Islam and Turkey, has constantly taken occasion to opine that the Musalmans are debarred from participating in culture mainly by the institutions of Islam which scorns woman and despises non-believers. As Dr. Snouck Hurgronje rightly observes, reams of print could be quoted from authoritative works on Islam by German savants deriding Islam and advocating ruthless opposition to the people and propagation. "Islam is a religion of hate and of war; it must not be suffered to be a ruling member in a nation of the civilised world,"—is a precious sentiment made in Germany.

More violent is the denunciation of Turkey itself as a political power apart from its official religion. It is no Russian or French fanatic, but a sober German scholar, who has laid it down that "Turkey has destroyed cultural possessions and has created nothing in the way of cultural values." Further "the exclusion of Islamic Turkey from Europe is drawing near; Turkey should have been already long ago threatened with being placed under a guardianship," "thus will only come more quickly that which will have to come some time anyway: the lapsing of political power from the dying Turkdom." One does not feel quite sanguine about political prophesies in the present times. But we may quote the author's vaticination for what it is worth. "We do not know," he says, "what will be the issue of the present terrible happenings, but this I think I may now already foretell with certainty that, within a not very long time, a number of German writings will testify that, even in Germany indignation has been aroused by the despicable game that is being played with the Khalifate and the Holy War." As a specimen of the acrobatic ease with which German learning can turn from one said to the other, the chameleon attitude of Professor Becker is noteworthy. At one time he stigmatised the solidarity of Islam as a "fantom." Now he has no hesitation in calling it a "real factor." The author's observations bearing on the Moslem population in the Dutch East Indies with reference to the Jihad are equally applicable to the Mahomedans of India. It can not be too emphatically or too often insisted on that according to the tenets of Islam a "Holy War" between members of the Mahomedan community is absolutely excluded and that a war like the present in which Moslem fights Moslem should be labelled a Jihad is preposterous. Truly, it is a Jihad made in Germany.

"INDIA AND THE WAR."*

"India and the War" has become rather a hackneyed title, but its use is certainly justified for the shilling book which has just been published by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton, at the instance, as we understand, of the Joint Parliamentary Recruiting Committee. The first twenty-seven pages are occupied by an introductory article on "British Rule in India," by Lord Sydenham. The remainder of the seventy-five pages contain extracts from Queen Victoria's historic proclamation of 1858, King Edward's proclamation of 1908, King George's message to India at the outbreak of the war, Lord Crewe's speech in the House of Lords, a selection of comments from the Indian Press and statements by leaders of public opinion, and, lastly, the Army order issued by Sir James Willcocks to the Indian corps under his command in France.

All except Lord Sydenham's article speak for themselves. But as we read the introduction we feel continually tempted to ask why some more trusted and competent exponent of Indian opinion could not have been found. Recent events have shown only too clearly that the knowledge which Lord Sydenham obtained during his five years' residence in Bombay is cast in a bureaucratic and wholly reactionary mould. Nor do these pages dissipate that impression. Attention is properly directed to the fact that more than one-third of all India and one-fourth of the population remains to this day under direct Indian rule. Unless this is borne in mind, the true significance of India's answer to Germany cannot be understood. We are glad also to see that Lord Sydenham describes it as false to speak of the conquest of India. This is another outstanding fact that is too often ignored.

The words used by Lord Dalhousie when leaving India in 1856 are cited with approval: "All we have yet done must be regarded as no more than the first beginnings of greater things that are to come." But Lord Sydenham makes it clear that this is not the part of the quotation which really appeals to him: for he repeatedly emphasises the remainder of the passage in which it is insisted that "all progress must be gradual and slow." In Lord Sydenham's hands that progress would be so slow as to be imperceptible to the naked eye. An idyllic picture is drawn of present conditions in India. There is apparently nothing to complain about, for the opportunities given for the expression of Indian opinion upon all measures of government every grievance [illegible]

(Continued on page 16.)

*India and the War (Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton. 1s.)

"INDIA AND THE WAR."

(*Continued from page 15.*)

receives the most careful enquiry." It is stated also that the great system of local and municipal self-government which has been set up is managed "almost entirely by Indians."

This is not the impression to be derived from the Bombay Government's review of the reports on the administration of local boards in the Presidency for the year 1913-1914: for mention is clearly made there of the "unwillingness of Executive officers to accept the co-operation of non-official members," and disapproval is expressed of the tendency of Executive officers to dispose of the business of local boards by circulars. If Lord Sydenham does not know of these things, he should not write articles on Indian matters: if he does, he should state the plain facts. An account of the Indian Army is given which is chiefly remarkable for the complete omission of all reference to the Carnatic battalions which are recruited in the Madras Presidency. This appears to be a fashionable trick with current writers on Indian Army organisation.

Unqualified praise is due to the thirty-two admirable illustrations. Sixteen are in colours, and represent various regimental types, taken both from the Cavalry and the Infantry. These are borrowed by permission from the delightful book on the Armies of India by Majors MacMunn and Lovett, which is published by Messrs. Adam and Charles Black. The other illustrations are in half-tone, and are taken from the Historical Record of the Imperial Visit to India (John Murray). They represent some of the leading Princes and feudal chiefs, such as the Begum of Bhopal, the Nizam, and the Maharajas of Mysore, Gwalior, Indore, Travancore, and Udaipur. On the paper cover is a coloured full-length portrait of the veteran Sir Pertab Singh, in the uniform of the Imperial Cadet Corps—"India."

LAW PUBLICATIONS.

"PARTITION AND MAINTENANCE."*

The second part of the series of Handbooks on Hindu law, treats of Partition and Maintenance and is written by the skilful hands of Mr. H. D. Cornish, Barrister-at-Law. In the first chapter he treats of the right of Partition, which is incidental to coparcenership. It is the process by which the communistic right of the coparceners in the Joint Family Property as a whole is split up into separate fractional shares, just as the communistic holding of the ancient Romans was broken up by the Praetor allowing "Peculium Castrense" and "Peculium Quasi-Castrense' to its Generals and Consuls, that is to say the first inroad was made by what Sir Henry Maine in his Ancient Law calls the "permissive property" of Roman Law. He then points out the difference between "Dayabhaga" and "Mitakshara," pointing out that the distinction is based upon the difference of the theory as to the origin of property held by the two schools. "In Bengal" says the Privy Council, "a partition made by a father in his lifetime, he being not compellable to divide, would be an act of gratuitous liberality, and an enriching of the sons by pre-dating the period at which their shares should vest in possession, and the transaction would, therefore, assume all the properties of a gift." (13 Moore, 113 at p. 133.) Equality of distribution is the rule in partition. A son being, according to the doctrine of the Mitakshara, by birth a co-owner of the ancestral property with his father, he is entitled to take a share equal to that which is allotted to his father when partition is made. The second chapter deals wit Partible and Impartible Property, and he points out that the Gains of Science, if not made at the expense of the joint funds are impartible. With regard to public offices, it is pointed out by Sir Henry Maine, in his Ancient Law, p. 247, that the tendency is for them to become hereditary. Ordinarily, no doubt, the reason is that the duties of the office could not be properly fulfilled unless the office-holder had a sufficiency of property to support him. The third chapter deals with methods of Partition which is always enforceable by suit, the general rule being that the Joint property must be divided as it exists at the date of partition, and that coparceners are not entitled to demand an account of past transactions from the managing member. The fourth chapter treats of Reunion after Partition, while the fifth chapter treats of Maintenance of Disqualified Heirs, and the 6th chapter of Parents and Children. Maintenance by a man of his dependants is with the Hindoos a primary duty, or in the words of the judgment of the Full Bench in Sidlingapa *v.* Sidava, (1878) I. L. R. 2 Bom. 624 at p. 628, it "may be regarded in its general aspect as a liability created by Hindu Law in respect of the jural relations of the Hindu family." Thus, for example, a daughter must be maintained until this duty is by marriage transferred to her husband. The 7th 8th and 10th chapters treat of the Maintenance of the Wife, the Widow and claims for Maintenance. Nothing illustrates the progressive character of Hindu Law so much as its principles as to the standard by which a widow's maintenance is to be measured. "As to the life of semi-starvation and wretchedness in which it is argued that according to the shasters a Hindu widow ought to live," said the Court in Hurry Mohun Roy *v.* Sreemutty Nyantara, (1876) 23 W. R. 474, at p. 476, "that is a matter of religious or ceremonial observance rather than of law. A Hindu widow is, in these days at all events, entitled to decent food and clothing if the head of the family is in a position to supply them." And this principle has been established from the year 1876 and been always guiding the Courts of Law in India.

Mr. Cornish's learned book may safely be recommended to all who have anything to do with Hindu Law, [illegible] has made a not unsuccessful attempt [illegible] proach it not without the prejudices bu[illegible]th the catholic sympathy of a Hindu.

* Handbooks of Hindu [illegible] Part 2. Partition and Maintenance by H[illegible]rnish, B.A., of Trinity College, Cambr[illegible]d of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-[illegible] Cambridge University Press, 1915. Nine [illegible] net.

WAS NAPOLEON A TYRANT?

BY CECIL CHESTERTON.

In an interesting article in "T. P.'s Weekly," Mr. Cecil Chesterton expounds the theory that the fall of Napoleon was in the nature of a reaction. The idea is one which is gaining increasing support, especially in the light of more recent events in Germany and France.

It was inevitable that the centenary of Waterloo, occurring in the midst of the tremendous struggle in which we are now engaged, should suggest to our minds analogies between that contest and the only other contest in our history that can be reasonably compared with it. Such analogies unquestionably exist; but I think that the contrasts which men generally neglect to take count of are at least as well worth noting. And when the parallel is pushed so far as to compare the weakminded and diseased individual who has inherited the powerful crown of the Hohenzollerns with the great Emperor, I must confess that I am revolted; while the further proposal to send that person to St. Helena on the strength of such a parallel makes me feel that the mighty dead might well rise from that grave in the *Invalides* in protest against such a desecration.

One recalls Victor Hugo's lines addressed to another emperor, who, however inferior to his uncle, was assuredly both an abler and a better man than William II.:—

> Quand il tomba, lachant le monde,
> L'immense mer
> Ouvrit a sa chute profonde
> Son gouffre amer,
> Il y plongea, sinistre archange,
> Et s'engloutit.
> Toi, tu te noieras dans la fange,
> Petit, petit!

We certainly had to fight and beat Napoleon; and it is true that we had to do so largely for the same reason that we now have to fight and beat the Germans. He attempted not only a hegemony of Europe, but the control of the whole southern coast of the Narrow Seas—a thing which England cannot safely permit any foreign power to acquire. Having, wisely or unwisely, taken part in the attack of the old world on the French Revolution, we were bound, for the sake of our national independence, to resist the enormous counter offensive of France under which all Europe was submerged. To admit that is one thing; to admit that he was anything at all like a Prussian "Superman" is quite another.

Despite the tremendous licking which Napoleon gave the Prussians, followed first by a slavish submission and then by a betrayal when Russia and England had done their fighting for them, his name has been popular with the foolish Prussian professors of this age, because they think that they can read into his career something of their own denial of ordinary human morals. But for that perversion they, and not he, are responsible. I can see nothing "Supermannish" about Napoleon, except his genius. He seems to have taken the ordinary morals of mankind as self-evident, just as his neighbours did. He certainly committed certain wrongful acts, as we all do. When he sought to excuse such acts you will find no trace of any "Master Morality" in his excuses. He excuses them, as we should all do, on grounds of imperious necessity or of fundamental equity. That towards the end of his career he was to an extent affected by the intoxication of success and by the illusions which such success engenders, and that this was to an extent the cause of his downfall, may be quite true. But the disease was certainly much less pronounced in him (as well as much more excusable) than in the Hohenzollern dynasty.

Napoleon was the ruler of the French people because the French people willed to have it so. His election was not the reversal, but the supreme embodiment of the Revolution. The French, being by that time a nation of soldiers, desied a soldier rather than a politician to lead them. That his rule was popular, and in accordance with the general will, is proved by the national rally to his standard, even after defeat and humiliation, when he returned from Elba. That rally, though it failed, is at least sufficient to show that the popular vote by which he was originally elected was no machine-made thing, but a real expression of the national preference. If any further proof were needed, the manner in which his memory was cherished by the French, and the enormous majority by which more than thirty years later his nephew (relying solely on his name and reputed relationship) was chosen first as President and then as Emperor would be sufficient evidence.

But that is not all. Before he broke himself against the Russian resistance he had laid deep the foundation of a new and better Europe. Wherever his armies went evil things disappeared—tortures, privileges, and the irresponsible power of the few. Wherever they went they established the great dogmas of the Revolution. Wherever his power extended all men were equal before the law. The Code, with its careful provisions for the maintenance of well-distributed property, created everywhere a free peasantry. When all is said, it remains true that the masses of those nations which he conquered have to this day good cause to be thankful for their temporary subjugation.

That does not mean that it would have been well had that subjugation been permanent. Nationality is part of the very life by which Europe lives, and nationality *was* threatened by the great Revolutionary Crusade of which Napoleon was the spearhead. It was against nationality—against that instinct in European men which demands not only good government but government of a type and colour consonant with a certain human position and administered by men who can understand and interpret that tradition—that the French, under Napoleon's leadership, ultimately fought in vain. They had left out of their calculations of the needs of Europe a certain real truth, and it was right that they should pay for it in the failure of their full vision. Much more ignoble elements were concerned in their defeat. But that just element was the one that really beat them.

Napoleon fell, and, as Mrs. Browning has expressed it in one of the greatest lines to be found in English poetry:—

"The kings crept out again to feel the sun."

Of all these kings the one who perhaps crept out in the least dignified posture was the King of Prussia, the betrayer first of his allies and then of Napoleon, and yet, in the long run, perhaps the chief gainer by the war. Prussia, fascinated by the military success of Napoleon but barbarically incompetent to understand his ideas or the principles upon which his rule was based, was thenceforth haunted by a vision of merely piratical empire.

Men were to see what Napoleonic militarism might mean without those "ideas of '89" which were ultimately both Napoleon's starting point and his justification. They were to see mere Force, naked and unashamed, set up as the one test of the relation between man and man. They were to endure it as an increasing evil for nearly a hundred years. And then they were to combine to make war on it.

When Lord Byron heard the news of the victory of Waterloo his sole comment was: "I'm damned sorry." That the remark was unsympathetically received was natural, just as it was natural that the English soldiers who had sustained for so many hours their heroic defensive on the mount of St. John should welcome the late coming of the Prussian army which relieved them.

But if our fathers could have foreseen all that that Prussian Army would ultimately become and all that it would do, could they have refrained from feeling that there was, after all, just a little to be said for Byron's point of view?

* "The Spectator," which publishes this fine poem, states that it received the M. S., which was written about the year 1902, from the executor of the late Mr. Frank Taylor.

Poetry.

The Persian Garden.

I know a Persian garden.
Where the cypress shadows fall
And the jasmine spreads festooning
On its less elated wall
Where the fountains murmur music,
Melodies of old Iran
And Beauty loves to linger
On the scenes I love to scan.

O thou lovely Persian garden!
One bright spot upon this earth
Where I have loved to wander
To escape from human mirth.
Though of much Fate hath bereft me
Yet it spares to take away
That garden where from infancy
I learnt to love and pray.

There is Peace within that garden
Peace both human and divine
No mortal voice can there intrude;
Nor malice undermine
The rapture that reposes,
Or the harmony that blows
Alike in songs of nightingales
And fragrance of the rose!

Would'st thou ask where lies my garden?
Then in answer I'll impart,
That garden is the verdant bower
Within a withered heart.
It is peopled with pure fancies
And 'tis perfumed with regret
'Tis the sanctuary to which I fly
Where the world I would *forget*.

KAI KUSHROU ARDASCHIR.

England's Dead.

(*"Make them to be numbered with thy Saints: in glory everlasting."*)

Homeward the long ships lead; swift-shod with joy,
Striding the deep sea-dykes fast home they fare,—
Where is my wedded love? Where is my boy?
Where go the dead that died for England, where?

Homeward the long ships leap; but not with these
Thy boy, thy wedded love, O gentle-eyed
Woman of England, nor far over seas
Mixing with dull earth sleep the dead that died

For England. They, in God's completed aims,
Bear each his part; unseen of bounded sight,
Down the vast firmament there floats and flames,
Crested with stars and panoplied in light,

Of strenuous clean souls a long array,
With lambent lance and white, bright, blinding sword,
All riding upon horses,—what are they?
They are the dead which died in Christ their Lord

For England, from old time; with God made one,
As on the mount the triple vision shone,
So shine they now, and like the noontide sun
Before them all the fair Saint George rides on.

There goes the boy of Crécy whispering low
To him of Agincourt, a kingly pair,
With many mighty men which bent the bow,—
There go the dead that died for England, there;

There go those quenchless Talbots, there the flower
Of Devon, Grenville, Gilbert, mariners rare,
She, too, who thought foul scorn of Philip's power,—
There go the dead that died for England, there;

And Sidney who the rippling cup resigned,
And happy Wolfe; wan Pitt released from care,
Nelson the well-beloved and all his kind,—
There go the dead that died for England, there;

And he who brake the Corsican's strong spell,
And Nicholson impatient of despair,
And Gordon, faithful, desolate sentinel,—
There go the dead that died for England, there;

And there unhelmeted, ungirt of brand,
Victoria moves with mild, maternal air,
Still vigilant, still prayerful for the land,—
There go the dead that died for England, there.

Nor ride they idly nor with indolent rein,
Irresolute, as men that seek no foe,
But by the pathless sea, by peak and plain,
Bright-eyed, stern-lipped, all day, all night, they go

Forth as a fire that snatches and devours
Wind-withered woods, so go they swift and fell,
Warring with principalities and powers,
Hunting through space the swart, old bands of Hell;

And all the sounding causeways of the spheres
Ring like white iron with the rhythmic tread
Of these and their innumerable peers;
But most round England muster England's dead,

Round England cradled in her roaring seas,
With Arctic snows white-girdled, bathed in suns
Asian and Australasian, there go these;
And where one solitary trader runs

His English keel, and where one lonely sword
Glimmers for England, one unsleeping brain
Watches and works for England, thitherward
Gather the bright souls of her servants slain

For her, and lock their shimmering ranks, and sweep
Round England's child as sweeps the northern gale
Round some stark pine-tree on the moorland steep,
And from the flash and rattle of their mail

Hell's pale marauders shudderingly recoil
Frustrate. O glad condition and sublime
Of our undying dead, to fight and foil
The ancient foe, continually to climb

Through God's high order of His Saints, to meet
Some soul whose star-like name lit all their course.
And commune with him, to discern and greet
Old kindred, love, and friendship, hound and horse;

To see God face to face, and still to see
And labour for the loves that grope on earth,
To wait serenely till all souls shall be
One in God's aristocracy of worth,—

O glad condition and sublime! whereto
That southern tomb thy hands may never tend
Was but the gateway thy loved boy passed through,
Thy wedded love passed through, that he might wend

Homeward to thee; thou can'st not see the blaze
Of his great blade nor hear his trumpets blare,
Yet thick as brown leaves round about thy ways,
There go the dead that died for England, there.

FRANK TAYLOR.

"MALINI": A NEW LAHORE PLAY.

The chief interest of the Conversazione and Costume Recital given by the Union of East and West at the Grafton Galleries on June 8 in aid of the wounded Indian soldiers, was centred in the play, "Malini," by Sir Rabindranath Tagore, given for the first time in London, the English version being taken from a rough pencil copy by the author, writes the "Indiaman."

The play proved how often Sir Rabindranath refuses to be bound by ancient tradition and custom. "Malini" is slight in action, and departs from the traditional ending with a tragedy. It sets forth, with the poet's characteristic wealth of imagery, the struggle between the ancient orthodoxy in religion and the presure or newer but heterodox ideas. Malini, daughter of a Royal house, is not only a beauteous maiden, but the spirit of the new ideas, hence trouble in the Royal home and outside it among the Brahmins, who stir up the people and demand her banishment. She is willing to go, but soon hears the once angry Brahmins shouting, "Victory to Princess Malini!" They have been won by her sincerity, devotion, and self-sacrifice. All but one, and he determines to depart from the court and the spell of the maiden, leaving his friend to keep the lamps burning. Eventually he returns determined to put an end for ever to the malign influence of the Princess by killing her. The plot is discovered in a measure through his friend, and he is brought before the King for judgment. Awaiting his death sentence, he almost wins back his friend, and then plunges the dagger into his own heart.

The sympathy and self-restraint of the players, was evident to all. Miss Margaret G. Mitchell, in the name-part, played well, and Mr. Henry Twyford gave a vigorous rendering of the devoted, fanatical adherent of orthodoxy to whom everything new is not only impossible but wicked. Dr. Das Gupta, as the friend who finds in his love of the Princess a new religion pulsating with humanity, is to be commended for his courage, but his indistinct pronunciation of English detracted from the sincerity of his efforts. Miss Clarissa Miles, as the Queen, was impressive and dignified.

Mr. William Poel waxed enthusiastic about the possibilities of the Indian drama; he spoke sympathetically as the first producer of an Indian play, "Sakuntala," nearly a generation ago, and as one who has known the uphill work of establishing the Elizabethan Stage Society. He suggested that Mr. Das Gupta deserved the Victoria Cross in recognition of his valiant efforts to establish Indian drama in this country. Mr. Martin Harvey delivered a speech in which he said that he hoped to be able to produce an Indian play in London.

DUMOURIEZ, THE FRENCH CORIOLANUS.

THE ALIEN FATHER OF THE ENTENTE

"I am convinced that Great Britain is the only country that can save mine."—Dumouriez.

That an alien should have been responsible for the home defence plans of England against France is not surprising. We are a nation of contradictions. But nothing of literary topicality can compare with the case of Charles Francis Dumouriez, who in 1792 was the French Minister of War, and in 1803 was in London drawing up plans of defence against the threatened hostilities of his own countrymen, says a writer "T. P.'s Weekly."

REASONS FOR VOLTE FACE.

His action was as precipitate as if Lord Kitchener suddenly became War Minister for Germany. But there were valid reasons. Dumouriez was one of those soldiers who in succession served King, Commune, and Emperor. All three failed him. King Louis was a failure. And when he had said, "If the King is gone the Nation remains," he had not long to wait before seeing the Nation turned upside down. Then came the First Consul, blossoming forth in his fullness as the Emperor Napoleon.

His own policy (for the soldiers of revolutionary France were statesmen) leant to an entente with Britain; the spreading of French influence in Belgium and the lands of the Rhine; the friendly fostering of Germanic nationalism beyond that great natural frontier; and the unification of Poland. He not only was opposed to the crushing of Austria and Prussia, but also to the attack upon England.

CAREER IN OUTLINE.

He was born at Cambrai in 1739, and at the age of fourteen began to study for the diplomatic service. But four years later he entered the army and served in the Seven Years' War. He then had a short dose of diplomacy, going to Sweden on a "mission." But on his return he was cast into the Bastille. He became commandant of Cherbourg in 1778, and in 1791 was in charge of the Army of the Loire. After winning the battle of Valmy, Dumouriez conducted a successful winter campaign in Belgium, and in 1792 overthrew the Austrians at Jemappes.

He had come over easily to the Revolutionaries, but they were suspicious of him. So that when he lost battles in the attempt to conquer the Netherlands, the authorities summoned him to Paris. Dumouriez replied by riding over to the enemy's lines like Coriolanus. This was a rôle that he was destined to play again.

Naturally, such a man was a suspect. He was behind Talleyrand's peace mission to England. And Talleyrand was a fox. But no less a man than Nelson believed that he was genuine in his desire for peace. French historians have treated him roughly. The reason is not far to seek. And the thoughtful reader of history can trace in Dumouriez's policy the present aims of the Allies; and in his failure the failure of our own diplomacy. Indeed, members of the "Union of Democratic Control" would find the contrast between the policy of Dumouriez and that of his opponents exceedingly instructive if not quite in line with their own historic theories.

EXILE IN PICCADILLY.

On June 19th, 1793, the ex-War Minister of France was an exile, c.o. Mr. Carceau, hatter, Piccadilly. He gave notice of his arrival to Lord Grenville, who found it his duty to expel him, or at least to send him under convoy from Dover to Ostend. He was treated with courtesy, but on landing at Ostend he was mobbed, and but for two British officers would have been killed.

Then he settled in Hamburg and turned author, from the love of it and also for an income. He wrote not only the "Autobiography," but political volumes, which appeared in English translations.

On October 26th, 1803, the King held a review of home-defence volunteers in Hyde Park, at which Dumouriez was present. It had been arranged for him to compile a scheme of defence against Napoleonic invasion. He hated French aggression, but believed, as French and British do to-day, that he could best serve his country by safeguarding the English coast.

Dumouriez's theory was that Spain, Holland and France might seek to land on the East or South coasts. He planned to defend a belt twenty miles wide, dividing the country into six military districts, and the troops into separate armies of 12,000 men. His tactics were to rely largely on open formations, and skirmishing. As guns were not then "arms of precision," and as volunteers are not as a rule expert shots, he advocated charges in open order, six deep. The men were to fire as little as possible, and to rely on the bayonet. Therefore they must be trained to keep their wind in "doubling."

Dumouriez was in a strong position to advise. For when commandant at Cherbourg he knew all the details of a proposed raid on Plymouth. He knew, too, that the capture of London was as dear to Napoleon's heart as to that of the Kaiser. So his defences of the Essex-Hampshire line were prepared with great thoroughness. Yarmouth was then a "fortified place," defended by bastions. He appreciated to the full the fine defensive qualities of the Thames, which splits up into two sections any raid in great force. Tilbury was the key of his position for that very reason. For that was the lowest point at which he could pontoon troops from bank to bank as required. As it would take two days to cross from Flanders to, say, Rye, there was time to harass the transports.

INVASION PLANS.

In 1778 such a landing was planned. The force was to be 50,000 strong, and was to advance in five sections on London, leaving a strong line of communications to the coast. Seven days were to be occupied in entering London. The idea was not so foolish as it seems. Had London fallen, the forcing of terms of peace would not have been a difficult matter.

Though Dumouriez was born at Cambrai he was a Southerner, a Provencal. Twice he saved France, but when he fell out with the French Government his impulsive nature drove him to the enemy, for reasons that seemed good to him, and good for the ultimate welfare of France. His was not a cold betrayal, but an impulsive and impetuous change of front, the act of one who was first a soldier and afterwards a politician.

His services to this country were great, since he was aware of the detailed plans that he decided to frustrate. The British Government gave him a pension of £1,000 a year, and he died, aged '84, at Turville Park, a spacious house at Henley-on-Thames.

Suspected in England and hated in France, this "enemy alien" may be said to have played the part of Coriolanus as a soldier and of Cassandra as a writer.

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LANCE-CORPORAL'S STORY OF FAMOUS FIGHT.

The "Daily News and Leader" special correspondent at British Headquarters, writing on June 8, said: "There are occasions when it is not only permissible but even an act of ordinary justice to mention one regiment to the exclusion of others which are taking part in the some operations. Such a pre-eminence is certainly due to the 3rd Dragoon Guards for the part which they played at the Chateau of Hooge between Saturday, May 29, and the morning of June 3, when they and the units which co-operated with them withstood one of the fiercest local bombardments to which any of our troops have yet been subjected."

A lance-corporal in the 3rd Dragoons, writing to his father at Finchley, says: "We were holding a line of trenches along a front of about 700 yards for three days and nights, and each day we were bombarded by heavy artillery, and were shelled out. . . . The front held by my squadron was levelled to the ground, causing us to be split up in halves . . . leaving a gap in the line breaking all communication. It was found necessary that we should establish communication with the rest of the regiment. I cannot describe how we got through, but we did. As for myself, I can only think that God answered the prayers of my loved ones who were praying for me."

SNIPING.

Private D. M. Frost, of the 12th Lancers, in a letter to his parents who live at Yarmouth, gives a description of the work of sniping. He writes: "At dusk I went out sniping with three other fellows. The sight that met our eyes upon leaving our barbed wire was a terrible one. At this particular spot the Life Guards had made a counter-attack and the enemy had fled panic-stricken. The first thing that met our eyes was a small trench about ten yards long absolutely filled with dead Germans.

"Further on were Germans in the act of taking cover, some still kneeling with the rifles in their hands, but dead. One fellow especially was exactly like a live man. We had to proceed rather cautiously across to our destination, the ruins of a farm house, but the enemy just there had numerous snipers out watching every movement of our fellows, so we chose a trench hastily thrown up by the Germans. Upon entering this trench we were struck with the way the Huns had left their kits, etc. Their packs had been taken off and carefully placed behind them, their bayonets had been fixed and the rifles loaded and placed on the parapet of the trench, but for a distance of 15 yards no sign of a German. As we continued our way we still saw the same sort of thing and a few dead bodies, but further on we were forced to leave the trench altogether as it was absolutely full of dead Germans."

"WE MOW THEM DOWN."

Sergt. S. Vince writes: "We will get our own back all right, but they won't come out and fight like we do. They believe in sending over those gas bombs, then perhaps they make a half-hearted attempt, and they don't half catch a cold; we mow them down. I can say I have had a few with my machine-gun which I was in charge of. Once we have them on the move there is not much chance for them. You can bet there will be some sport. . . . They don't like the bayonet. When they play the game like we do they may be thought of as soldiers. All they try to do is to blind you, and I have had some of that gas in my eyes, and you think you want to go to sleep, and it makes you feel sick and you cannot get your breath."

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